



CITY OF LEEDS

# HEALTH REPORT 1969

Professor D. B. BRADSHAW, M.A., M.B., C.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health,

Principal School Medical Officer.



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CITY OF LEEDS

**Report  
on the  
Health  
of the City  
for the year 1969**





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M.O.H.

LEEDS C.B. 1969

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## HEALTH AND WELFARE COMMITTEE

1969/70

LORD MAYOR (Alderman A. R. Bretherick)

CHAIRMAN: Alderman Mrs. Vyvyan M. Cardno.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Alderman Mrs. Louie E. Henson.

Councillor M. Benard, M.B., Ch.B.

" Mrs. Joyce Challenor.

" M. J. Dodgson.

" D. G. Eastham, M.B., Ch.B.

" Mrs. Margaret Freegard.

" P. D. Goodwin.

" Mrs. Doreen Jenner.

" W. Merritt, S.R.N., R.M.N.

" Mrs. May Sexton.

" Mrs. Christine M. Thomas.

" Mrs. Doreen E. Wood.

### REPRESENTATIVES OF LEEDS MEDICAL COMMITTEE:—

Dr. J. H. E. Moore

Dr. D. Nuttall

Dr. C. Watson (as Deputy)

### Co-opted Members:—

#### Maternity and Child Welfare :—

Mr. A. J. Merritt.

#### Mental Health:—

Lady Tunbridge.

#### Blind Welfare:—

Mr. H. B. Buist.

Mr. E. Toole.

## PUBLIC HEALTH SENIOR STAFF

As at 31st December, 1969.

Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer.	Professor D. B. BRADSHAW, M.A., M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H. .
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Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Deputy School Medical Officer.	G. E. WELCH, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.
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### MEDICAL, DENTAL AND NURSING STAFF

Principal Medical Officer (Child Health)	Margaret ORMISTON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Senior Medical Officer (Child Health)	J. P. STUART, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Senior Medical Officer (Mental Health Services)	Joyce E. MARSHALL, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.P.M.

Senior Medical Officer (Geriatrics)	Elizabeth M. HARGREAVES, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
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Honorary Assistant Medical Officers of Health. (By arrangement with the University of Leeds).	A. N. MacPHAIL, M.C., M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H. K. SCHWARTZ, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H., M.R.C.P. Lecturers in Public Health, University of Leeds.
---	---

Departmental Medical Officers (Child Health) (Full-time)	Kumund V. KUMAR, M.B., B.S., D.G.O., D.A. Madelon McINTOSH, M.B., Ch.B. Jessie I. Rosie, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. Moirra C. ROBERTSON, M.A., B.M., B.Ch. Jamesina FELGATE, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. Ethel May WRIGHT, M.B., Ch.B., D.C.H. Janet SHAW, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.O.G. Elizabeth M. TIMOTHY, M.B., B.S., D.R.C.O.G., D.C.H. H. G. HUTTON, B.A., (Cantab.), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. Marianne H. WITT, M.D., L.R.C.P. and S. (Ed.). D.P.H.
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(Part-time) *	E. COUPLAND, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. F. DANKS, M.B., Ch.B., Pamela J. HEATLEY, M.B., Ch.B. Joy S. HOLLOWAY, B.A., M.B., B.S., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. M. Elisabeth JAMIESON, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. Jennifer JOHNSON, M.B., B.S. Margaret McCracken, M.B., Ch.B. Madelon McINTOSH, M.B., Ch.B. P. G. Tannett, M.B., Ch.B. Annette M. WHALLEY, M.B., Ch.B. Hilda M. Wilson, M.B., Ch.B. Mabel YATES, M.B., Ch.B.
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\* Also anaesthetists to the School Dental Service



Principal School Dental Officer and Orthodontist	J. MILLER, L.D.S. D. ORTH.
School Dental Officers (Full-time)	P. ATKINSON, L.D.S. Miss M. B. COGAN, B.Ch.D., L.D.S. P. IRVINE, L.D.S. P. NORMAN, B.Ch.D., L.D.S. Mrs. K. M. M. O'KEEFFE, B.Ch.D., L.D.S. (To part-time 1.6.69)
School Dental Officers (Part-time)	Mrs. E. E. BAILEY, L.D.S. A. BROOKE, L.D.S. J. DOUGHTY, L.D.S. J. W. HOBSON, L.D.S. S. H. MAY, L.D.S. R. OLVER, L.D.S. Mrs. V. RODGERS, L.D.S. Mrs. M. WHEELER, B.D.S.
Anaesthetists (Part-time)	J. M. BROWN, M.B.E., B.A., M.B., B.Ch.D., D.A. R. S. LURIE, M.B., Ch.B. F. SOUTHAM, L.D.S.
Ophthalmologists (Part-time)	W. W. BALLARDIE, M.B., Ch.B. W. HIGGINBOTTOM, F.R.C.S. Sarah B. V. PEARCE, M.B., B.S. Winifred PRATT, M.B., Ch.B. J. L. WOOD, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

\* Appointed by the Regional Hospital Board

Superintendent Health Visitor and School Nurse	Monic WALTON, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.
Supervisor of Midwives	Evelyn MANN, S.R.N., S.C.M., M.T.D., H.V.Cert.
Superintendent Nurse, Home Nursing Service	Kathleen E. WHALLEY, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. & Q.N.Cert.

---

Chief Public Health Inspector and Deputy:—

Chief Public Health Inspector	J. GOODFELLOW, F.R.S.H., F.A.P.H.I.
Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector	J. H. WYATT, M.A.P.H.I.

---

City Analyst and Deputy:—

City Analyst	R. A. DALLEY, M.Chem.A., F.R.I.C., F.I.F.S.T.
Deputy City Analyst	L. A. PERKIN, B.Sc., LL.B., M.Chem.A., F.R.I.C., F.I.F.S.T.

Senior Administrative Staff:-

Administrative Officer	A. BATLEY
Chief Assistant (Administration)	W. WILSON, A.C.I.S., A.M.R.S.H.
Chief Assistant (Finance)	J. PEACOCK
Chief Assistant (Sanitation)	J. R. MOIR
Senior Assistant (Administration)	J. T. MAURY
Senior Assistant (Costing and Accounts)	R. K. MUNRO
Senior Assistant (Statistics)	E. RENSHAW
Senior Assistant (Central Clinic)	B. WILSON
Senior Assistant (Maternity & Child Welfare)	W. R. ROBERTS
Senior Assistant (School Health)	Miss Mary MATHERS

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Disinfestation Officer	C. W. LAMB, F.R.S.H., F.R.E.S., M.A.P.H.I.
Chief Ambulance Officer	J. H. DAYKIN, F.I.A.O., L.M.R.S.H.
Home Help Organiser	Margaret HASSALL, M.I.H.H.O., A.M.R.S.H.

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Consultants to the Health Committee:-

Consultant Adviser in Tuberculosis	G. F. EDWARDS, M.B.E., M.B., B.S., M.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.
Consultant Adviser, Infectious Diseases	J. STEVENSON, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.P.
Consultant in Child Health	Professor R. W. SMITHELLS, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.P., D.C.H.
Consultant Adviser in Venereal Diseases	J. A. H. HANCOCK, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.
Consultant Adviser in Mental Health	Professor MAX HAMILTON, M.D., M.R.C.P., D.P.M.





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To the Chairman and Members of the Health and Welfare Committee.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I present herewith the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health and the Principal School Medical Officer of the City of Leeds for the year 1969.

#### *Vital Statistics*

The estimate of population, made by the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys, was 503,720 as compared with 506,080 in 1968. There was a further decrease in the birth rate - 16.1 as compared with 16.8 for 1968 and an average of 17.7 for the previous 5 years. The infant mortality rate showed a slight increase - 21 as compared with 20 for 1968 and an average of 23 for the previous 5 years; the national infant mortality rate for 1969 was 18. The peri-natal mortality rate was again slightly down - 27 as compared with 28 for 1968. The still birth rate also showed a fall - 15.7 as compared with 17.7 for 1968.

The general death rate for the City was 12.3 as compared with 12.2 for 1968 and an average of 12.0 for the previous 5 years. Cancer of the lung and bronchus and coronary disease death rates continued to rise.

#### *Infectious Diseases*

There was a marked fall in whooping cough cases - 175 as compared with 340 in 1968. Respiratory tuberculosis cases showed a slight decrease - 210 as against 222 - and it was again noted that immigrants, mainly from the Asiatic countries, accounted for over 20 per cent. of notifications.

1969 was a particularly bad year for alimentary diseases. Notifications of food poisoning and dysentery were high reflecting a considerable number of small and apparently unconnected outbreaks.

#### *Venereal Diseases*

Again there was an encouraging decrease in cases of syphilis. Gonorrhoea showed an increase and Dr. Hancock in his report warns of the possibility of further increases.

#### *Maternal and Child Health*

The trend towards more ante-natal work by General Practitioners for their own patients continues. 81.5 per cent. of all births were institutional confinements. The preliminary steps to the integration of the Child Health Service were taken during the year and the section of this report headed "Maternal and Child Health Services" contains a section relating to children of school age. I am grateful for the continued help of the Chief Education Officer and his staff throughout the year.

#### *Health Centres*

The Joint Consultative Committee on Health Services considered and approved a report on possible health centre projects in the City. The report recommended that a programme of 11 health centres over a 5 year period should be referred to the Local Authority and Executive Council for consideration and both of these bodies approved the programme in principle, subject to the necessary financial consideration. The first 4 projects in this programme had already been formally agreed between the Local Authority and the Executive Council and building work on the first, Burmantofts Health Centre, started during the year.

### *Attachment and Liaison Schemes*

Attachment of Health Visitors and Home Nurses to family doctors proceeded during the year on the basis of a year's trial, to be followed by a full report to the Health and Welfare Committee. By the end of the year, 13 attachments were in operation and the success of the schemes justified a report recommending that this method of working should be adopted as policy in the City.

### *Acknowledgements*

It is again my privilege to thank my colleagues in other Departments of the Corporation; their help throughout the year has been greatly appreciated.

In conclusion, I wish to place on record my sincere thanks to the Chairmen, Deputy Chairmen and members of the Health and Welfare and Education Committees for their continued interest and helpful support throughout the year.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant.

D. B. BRADSHAW.

VITAL STATISTICS

The vital statistics for 1969 in the tables on pages 3 to 6.

POPULATION

The Registrar General’s estimate of the population of the city at mid-1969 was 503,720 as compared with 506,080 at mid-1968.

BIRTHS

Nett live births occurring during 1969 and subsequently registered numbered 8,128 (4,147 males and 3,981 females). The corresponding birth-rate per thousand of the population was 16.1 as compared with 16.8 for 1968 and an average of 17.7 for the previous five years. The birth-rate for the city was lower than that for England and Wales which was provisionally 16.3 per thousand of the population. The birth-rate as adjusted by the Area Comparability Factor (Births) was 16.1.

EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS

The excess of births over deaths or the “natural increase of the population” was 1,935 as compared with 2,315 for 1968 and an average of 2,930 for the previous five years.

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS

Of the 8,128 nett births, 1,080 or 13.3 per cent. were illegitimate as compared with 1,054 or 12.4 per cent. in 1968 and an average of 1,003 or 11.2 per cent. for the previous five years.

STILL BIRTHS

The nett number of still births during 1969 was 130. The corresponding stillbirth rate per thousand total births (live and still) was 15.7 as compared with 17.7 for the previous year. The provisional stillbirth rate for England and Wales was 16.

DEATHS

Nett deaths occurring during 1969 numbered 6,193. The corresponding death-rate per thousand of the population was 12.3 as compared with 12.2 for 1968 and an average of 12.0 for the previous five years. The provisional death-rate for England and Wales was 11.9.

The death-rate as adjusted by the Area Comparability Factor (which makes allowance for any difference in the population structure, by age and sex, from that of England and Wales as a whole) was 13.7.

CAUSES OF DEATH

The principal causes of death during 1969 are given below:—

Coronary disease .. .. .	1,550
Malignant neoplasms .. .. .	1,330
Cerebral haemorrhage, etc. .. .. .	714
Heart disease .. .. .	426
Bronchitis .. .. .	411
Pneumonia .. .. .	403
Other circulatory diseases .. .. .	237

The above group of diseases was responsible for 5,071 or 81.9 per cent. of the total deaths as compared with 5,151 or 83.2 per cent. in 1968.

The table on page 5 sets out the causes of death in accordance with the International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of Death (Eighth Revision).

CREMATIONS

Out of a total of 6,193 Leeds deaths during 1969, the number of bodies disposed of by cremation was 3,490 or 56.4 per cent. as compared with 3,503 or 56.6 per cent. in 1968. The number of cremations represents a decrease of 13 on the figure for the previous year and an increase of 238 on the average figure for the previous five years.

INFANT MORTALITY

The number of deaths of children under one year of age during 1969 was 169 as compared with 166 in 1968. The corresponding infant mortality rate was 21 as compared with 20 in 1968 and an average of 23 for the previous five years. The provisional infant mortality rate for England and Wales was 18.



## **ILLEGITIMATE INFANT MORTALITY**

Of the 1,080 illegitimate births, 33 died before reaching the age of one year, which is equal to an infant mortality rate of 31.

## **CAUSES OF DEATH**

The principal causes of death of infants under one year were birth injuries and difficult labour, etc (34), congenital malformations (29), pneumonia (28) and other causes of peri-natal mortality (36).

## **NEO-NATAL MORTALITY**

The number of deaths occurring in the first month of life was 108 or 2 more than in the previous year, the corresponding neo-natal mortality rate being 13.3 as compared with 12.5 in 1968. The provisional neo-natal mortality rate for England and Wales was 12.

## **EARLY NEO-NATAL MORTALITY**

The number of deaths occurring in the first week of life was 90, the same as in the previous year, the corresponding early neo-natal mortality rate being 11.1 as compared with 10.6 in 1968. The provisional early neo-natal mortality rate for England and Wales was 10.

## **PERI-NATAL MORTALITY**

The term "peri-natal mortality" is used to measure infant mortality due to causes operating before, during and immediately after birth and includes stillbirths and deaths of infants in the first week of life. The rate is calculated per thousand total births (live and still) and was 27 for 1969 as compared with 28 for 1968 and an average of 30 for the previous five years. The provisional peri-natal mortality rate for England and Wales was 23.

## **MATERNAL MORTALITY**

The number of maternal deaths during 1969 was 1 as compared with 3 in the previous year. The corresponding maternal mortality rate per thousand total births (live and still) was 0.12 as compared with 0.35 for the previous year and an average of 0.29 for the previous five years.

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS  
1969

Latitude 53° 48' North. Longitude 1° 32' West

Average height above sea level 250 feet

Area of City .. .. .	40,613.5 Acres
Home Population (Registrar General's Estimate) .. .. .	503,720
Estimated Number of Houses .. .. .	183,005

	1969	Average 1964-68
Birth Rate (births per 1,000 living) .. .. .	16.1	17.7
Death Rate (deaths per 1,000 living) .. .. .	12.3	12.0
Natural Increase of Population (Excess of births over deaths in the year) .. .. .	1,935	2,930
Infant Mortality Rate (Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 births) .. .. .	21	23
Death Rate from Pneumonia and Bronchitis .. .. .	2.64	1.59
Death Rate from Cancer .. .. .	1.62	2.50

VITAL STATISTICS  
Relating to Mothers and Infants

	1969	1968
LIVE BIRTHS –		
Number .. .. .	8,128	8,509
Rate per 1,000 population .. .. .	16.1	16.8
ILLEGITIMATE LIVE BIRTHS PER CENT. OF TOTAL LIVE BIRTHS .. .. .	13.3	12.4
STILL BIRTHS –		
Number .. .. .	130	153
Rate per 1,000 total births (live and still) .. .. .	15.7	17.7
TOTAL BIRTHS (live and still) .. .. .	8,258	8,662
INFANT MORTALITY –		
Number of deaths under 1 year of age .. .. .	169	166
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births .. .. .	20.8	19.5
Legitimate infant mortality rate .. .. .	19.3	19.5
Illegitimate .. .. .	30.6	19.9
NEO-NATAL MORTALITY RATE		
(First four weeks) per 1,000 live births .. .. .	13.3	12.5
EARLY NEO-NATAL MORTALITY RATE		
(Deaths under 1 week per 1,000 live births) .. .. .	11.1	10.6
PERI-NATAL MORTALITY RATE		
(Stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total births) .. .. .	26.6	28.1
MATERNAL MORTALITY –		
Number of maternal deaths (including abortion) .. .. .	1	3
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 total births) .. .. .	0.12	0.35



CAUSES OF AND AGES AT DEATH DURING 1969

(Statistics supplied by the Registrar General)

5

International List Nos.	Cause of Death	Nett Deaths of "Residents" whether occurring within or outside the City								
		All Ages	-1	1-	5-	15-	25-	45-	65-	75-
008,009	Enteritis .. .. .	5	3	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
010-012	Tuberculosis, respiratory .. .. .	14	—	—	—	—	1	3	7	3
013-019	Other tuberculosis, inc. late effects .. .. .	11	—	—	—	1	1	5	2	2
090-097	Syphilis and its sequelae .. .. .	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Remainder 000-136	Other infective and parasitic diseases .. .. .	10	2	—	—	—	—	3	5	—
	Malignant neoplasms -									
145	Buccal Cavity, etc. .. .. .	18	—	—	—	—	—	5	8	5
150	Oesophagus .. .. .	23	—	—	—	—	—	7	6	10
151	Stomach .. .. .	156	—	—	—	—	3	53	43	57
153	Intestine .. .. .	199	—	—	—	—	7	58	68	66
161	Larynx .. .. .	11	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	1
162	Lung, bronchus .. .. .	341	—	—	—	—	6	134	138	63
174	Breast .. .. .	108	—	—	—	—	7	54	21	26
180-182	Uterus .. .. .	42	—	—	—	—	5	22	8	7
185	Prostate .. .. .	41	—	—	—	—	—	6	17	18
204-207	Leukaemia .. .. .	35	—	1	2	2	5	7	12	6
Remainder 140-209	Other malignant neoplasms	356	—	—	3	6	22	144	115	66
210-239	Benign and unspecified neoplasms .. .. .	22	1	—	—	—	3	9	6	3
250	Diabetes mellitus .. .. .	45	—	—	—	—	1	9	17	18
260-269	Avitaminoses, etc. .. .. .	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder 240-279	Other endocrinal, etc. diseases .. .. .	26	3	1	1	—	—	8	5	8
280-285	Anaemias .. .. .	19	—	—	—	—	—	6	5	8
Remainder 280-289	Other diseases of blood and blood-forming organs									
290-315	Mental disorders .. .. .	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	28
320	Meningitis .. .. .	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder 320	Other diseases of the nervous system .. .. .	71	4	—	—	6	3	16	20	22
390,391	Active Rheumatic Fever .. .. .	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
393-398	Chr. rheumatic heart disease .. .. .	108	—	—	—	1	8	46	30	23
400-404	Hypertensive disease .. .. .	126	—	—	—	—	6	29	42	49
410-414	Ischaemic heart disease .. .. .	1550	—	—	—	—	36	424	519	571
420-429	Other forms of heart disease .. .. .	292	—	1	2	—	3	29	68	189
430-438	Cerebrovascular disease .. .. .	714	1	—	—	2	13	109	210	379
Remainder 390-458	Other diseases of the circulatory system .. .. .	237	—	—	—	—	5	25	65	142
470-474	Influenza .. .. .	16	—	—	—	—	3	4	6	3
480-486	Pneumonia .. .. .	403	28	—	3	2	4	55	90	221
490-492	Bronchitis and emphysema .. .. .	411	—	1	2	—	5	98	160	145
493	Asthma .. .. .	7	—	—	—	1	1	2	2	1
Remainder 460-519	Other diseases of the respiratory system .. .. .	59	8	2	—	2	2	10	19	16
531-533	Peptic ulcer .. .. .	51	—	—	—	—	1	3	21	26
540-543	Appendicitis .. .. .	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
550-553, 560	Intestinal obstruction and hernia .. .. .	26	4	—	1	—	2	3	6	10
571	Cirrhosis of liver .. .. .	10	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	4
Remainder 520-577	Other diseases of the digestive system .. .. .	63	—	—	—	—	1	6	18	38
580-584	Nephritis and nephrosis .. .. .	24	—	—	—	—	2	11	6	5
600	Hyperplasia of prostate .. .. .	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4
Remainder 580-629	Other diseases of the genito-urinary system .. .. .	34	3	—	—	—	3	6	7	15
630,639, 650-687	Complications of pregnancy, childbrith and puerperium	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—

CAUSES OF AND AGES AT DEATH DURING 1969

6

(Statistics supplied by the Registrar General) (contd.)

International List Nos.	Cause of Death	Nett Deaths of "Residents" whether occurring within or outside the City								
		All Ages	-1	1-	5-	15-	25-	45-	65-	75-
680-709	Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue .. ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
710-738	Diseases of the musculo-skeletal system .. .. .	28	1	—	—	1	1	4	5	16
740-759	Congenital anomilies .. .. .	41	29	6	1	—	—	2	3	—
764-768, 772,776	Birth injury, difficult labour, etc. .. .. .	34	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder 760-779	Other causes of perinatal mortality .. .. .	36	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
780-796	Symptoms and ill-defined conditions .. .. .	20	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	16
E810-823	Motor vehicle accidents .. .. .	88	—	2	7	14	9	24	18	14
Remainder E950-959	All other accidents .. .. .	140	8	5	3	5	12	18	14	75
E960-999	Suicide and self-inflicted injuries .. .. .	45	—	—	—	3	13	18	6	5
	All other external causes .. .. .	24	1	—	1	—	6	10	6	—
	Totals .. .. .	6,193	169	20	27	46	203	1,495	1,845	2,388



INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Statistics of notifiable diseases are given in the table on page 8.

676 families were visited in connection with the Immigrant Survey Scheme; all these families were referred from the ports of entry.

It is again a pleasure to record thanks to Dr. G. B. Ludlam and his staff at the Public Health Laboratory and to Dr. J. Stevenson at Seacroft Hospital formuch help and advice during the year.

Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers

In November a male Pakistani, aged 30 years, arrived in Leeds, having come to this country five days previously. He was ill on arrival and four days later was admitted to hospital from hostel where he had been staying. A diagnosis of typhoid was made; the infection had clearly taken place in Pakistan.

A Pakistani girl of 12 years returned to England following a holiday in Pakistan. Later routine testing of all members of her family resulted, in her case, in a stool culture showing that she was excreting typhoid organisms. The girl was admitted to Seacroft Hospital for treatment of her carrier state which was probably of some duration.

Another girl of 12 years was admitted to Seacroft Hospital in early December with fever, backache and diarrhoea. Some time later Paratyphoid B was diagnosed. The source of her infection could not be established.

A routine investigation of a household where a newly arrived immigrant had been notified brought to light a typhoid carrier, a male Indian of 51 years. This man had been in the country for 12 years, apart from a brief visit to India 18 months ago. He gave a history of having typhoid fever in India 30 years ago and it is probable that he has been carrier since then.

Under Section 41 of Part III of the Public Health Act, 1961, 9 persons were excluded from work during the year; 7 of these were paid compensation for loss of earnings. During the year 8 chronic typhoid carriers were kept under observation; 3 cases were referred to the Department for a second opinion.

Dysentery

A substantial increase in notifications was recorded - 1,118 as compared with 632 in 1968. Two outbreaks occurred in nurseries - 31 cases (including 10 staff) occurred in a day nursery and 16 cases (including one staff) in a residential nursery; of these cases 3 were admitted to Seacroft Hospital. These cases were Sonne type.

Sporadic cases of Sonne dysentery were also identified at three Training Centres. In May an outbreak occurred in an Old People's Hostel; 9 cases of Sonne dysentery were identified and 4 were admitted to Seacroft Hospital.

Food Poisoning

The number of food poisoning notifications during the year was very high - 317 cases compared with 176 in 1968 and 168 in 1967. Of the total 28 proved to be Salmonella infections as compared with 41 last year. An outbreak was notified from a canteen attached to a small firm in the city; 8 people were affected following lunch in the canteen but no food poisoning organisms were isolated from any of the cases.

During November a family outbreak of food poisoning was reported. After a birthday party, 7 children were very ill and were removed to Seacroft Hospital with severe vomiting and diarrhoea. In view of the sudden illness of these children, the possibility of chemical poisoning was considered but examination of the children, the food left over and the tins which had contained the food were completely negative.

SALMONELLA INFECTIONS

The Salmonella organisms isolated were as follows:—

Bredeney	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Enteritidis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Derby	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Infantis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
O.4.12 HD (unnamed)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Heidelberg	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Panama	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Typhimurium	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Choleraesius (var. Kunzindore)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Montevideo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Senftenberg	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
St. Paul	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Thompson	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
									—
									28
									—

18 of the above cases were admitted to Seacroft Hospital.

ACCEPTED CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

(AFTER CORRECTION OF DIAGNOSIS) DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1969

Notifiable Disease	Number of Cases Notified														Total Cases removed to Hospital																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
	At all Ages		Under 1		1 and under 5 years		5 and under 15 years		15 and under 15 years		25 and under 45 years		45 and under 65 years				65 and upwards																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
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Anthrax .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

+ notifiable with effect from 15th June, 1968.  
þ ceased to be notifiable with effect from 1st October, 1968.  
\* notifiable with effect from 1st October, 1968.



Disinfestation and Disinfection

There was a further increase in the incidence of scabies, from 1,846 actual cases plus 1,229 contacts in 1968 to 1,988 actual cases plus 1,242 contacts in 1969. Outside Authorities contributed an additional 125 actual cases plus 52 contacts in 1969 as compared with 116 actual cases plus 81 contacts in 1968.

Because of the increased pressure of work in the combined Scabies and Pediculosis Clinic, an additional Cleaning Section has been added for the separate treatment of verminous persons (pediculus corporis), allowing for greater treatment space in the Scabies Clinic.

DISINFESTATION CENTRE  
REPORT OF WORK DONE FOR YEAR 1969

1. DISINFESTATION			
A. Work carried out at request of Housing Department			
(a) Re-housing	Bed Bugs	Wood-Worm	Other
No. of visits of inspection .. .. .			Total
No. of dwellings disinfested by insecticide .. .. .	986	53	1,039
No. of articles disinfested by steam .. .. .	7,644	—	7,644
No. of articles disinfested by HCN .. .. .	—	1,209	1,209
(b) General			
No. of visits of inspection .. .. .			487
No. of dwellings disinfested by insecticide .. .. .	68	241	698
No. of articles disinfested by steam .. .. .	581	—	1,549
No. of articles disinfested by HCN .. .. .	—	49	49
B. Work carried out for other Sources			
No. of visits of inspection .. .. .			331
*No. of premises disinfested by insecticide .. .. .	91	31	1,077
No. of articles disinfested by steam .. .. .	1,002	—	23,188
No. of articles disinfested by HCN .. .. .	—	91	115
* For outside Authorities 44      * For Leeds 1,033.      Wasp nests dealt with at 362 locations.			
2. TREATMENT OF VERMINOUS PERSONS			
	School Age	Other	Total
(a) Pediculus Corporis			
No. of homes visited .. .. .	—	—	3
No. of persons treated .. .. .	9	1,083	1,092
(b) Pedicululus Capitis			
No. of homes visited .. .. .	—	—	965
No. of persons treated .. .. .	1,551	302	1,853
(c) Phthirus Pubis			
No. of persons treated: 29			
(d) Scabies			
No. of homes visited .. .. .	—	—	900
No. of persons treated .. .. .	781	1,332	2,113
No. of contacts treated .. .. .	388	906	1,294
No. of re-infections .. .. .	2	3	5

3. DISINFESTATION		
No. of houses visited .. .. .	642	
No. of rooms disinfected .. .. .	197	
No. of articles disinfected .. .. .	3,172	
4. PUBLIC CONVENIENCES		
	No. of Visits	No. of flushings Drains W.Cs.
Visits paid for cleansing purposes .. .. .	25,561	29,724 42,215
		Lighting Repairs
Visits paid for inspection of lighting and emergency repairs .. .. .	7,168	1,099
5. PUBLIC SEWERS		
No. of public sewers cleansed .. .. .	599	
No. of private drains tested and cleansed ... .. .	19,013	
6. TRANSPORT		
(a) Medical Loan Scheme		
No. of houses visited .. .. .	1,324	
No. of articles delivered .. .. .	1,768	
No. of miles involved .. .. .	6,149	
(b) Chest Clinic		
No. of houses visited .. .. .	52	
No. of articles delivered .. .. .	205	
No. of miles involved .. .. .	283	
(c) Delivery Service		
Miles run for Babies' Welcomes and Day Nurseries .. .. .	12,381	
7. INCONTINENT LAUNDRY SERVICE		
No. of visits paid .. .. .	Average 86 patients 5 days per week	
No. of miles involved .. .. .	29,892	
Average No. of patients per day .. .. .	86	
No. of placentas collected and destroyed .. .. .	884	

## Tuberculosis

The number of cases on the Register at the end of 1969 was 2,285 as compared with 2,250 at the end of 1968, an increase of 35 .

## Notifications

During the year 210 cases of respiratory tuberculosis (of which 10 were transfers from other areas) and 24 of non-respiratory were notified, making a total of 234 of which 10 were transfers. Compared with the previous year there was a decrease of 12 in the respiratory notifications and a decrease of one in the non-respiratory notifications. Compared with the average of the previous five years, there was a decrease of 11 in the respiratory notifications and a decrease of 2 in the non-respiratory notifications.

Of the total cases of respiratory tuberculosis, 20.0 per cent. were children under 15 years, 11.9 per cent. were persons between 15 and 25 years and 68.1 per cent. were in the remaining age groups. The corresponding figures for 1968 were 18.9 per cent., 13.1 per cent. and 68.0 per cent. respectively. With regard to non-respiratory tuberculosis, 8.3 per cent. were children under 15 years and 91.7 per cent. were persons over 15 years. The corresponding figures for 1968 were 12.0 per cent. and 88.0 per cent. respectively.

Of the total cases, 146 were notified by the Chest Physician, 8 were notified by general medical practitioners, 70 came from hospitals and 10 were transfers from other areas.

The number of cases not heard of until time of death was 24 (20 respiratory and 4 non-respiratory) including 4 posthumous notifications, an increase of 7 as compared with the figure for the previous year.

Of 17 deaths assigned to tuberculosis, 11 were notified cases.

The following tables give details of notifications of tuberculosis received during the year:—

### RESPIRATORY

Age	-1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65+	Total
Males	..	9	13	15	21 (3)	17 (1)	24 (1)	28 (2)	12	139 (7)
Females	..	8	12	11 (1)	10	11 (1)	10	5	4 (1)	71 (3)
Totals	..	17	25	26 (1)	31 (3)	28 (2)	34 (1)	33 (2)	16 (1)	210 (10)

The figures in brackets are "Transfer-In" cases and are included in the totals.

### NON-RESPIRATORY

Age	-1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65+	Total
Males	..	..	..	6	3	1	..	1	..	11
Females	..	1	1	2	3	2	2	..	2	13
Totals	..	1	1	8	6	3	2	1	2	24

## Deaths

Deaths from all forms of tuberculosis during the year numbered 17 of which 15 were males and 2 females. In the previous year the total was 17 of which 10 were males and 7 females. Respiratory tuberculosis accounted for 16 and non-respiratory for one.

The following tables give details of tuberculosis deaths during 1969:-



RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS  
AGES AT DEATH

1969	-1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65+	Total
Males	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	10	14
Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2
Totals	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	2	11	16

NON-RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS. DEATHS

1969	Tubercular meningitis	Abdominal	Bones and Joints	Other tuberculosis	Total
Males	..	1	..	..	1
Females	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	..	1	..	..	1

AGES AT DEATH

1969	-1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65+	Total
Males	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1

## TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER, 1969

	Respiratory			Non-respiratory			Total
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M & F
On Register at 31.12.68	1,168	759	1,927	143	180	323	2,250
<i>Added to Register:</i>							
Cases notified, 1969	132	68	200	11	13	24	224
Transfer-in cases	7	3	10	—	—	—	10
Returned cases	2	1	3	—	1	1	4
Total Additions	141	72	213	11	14	25	238
<i>Taken off Register:</i>							
Diagnosis not confirmed	—	1	1	1	—	1	2
Recovered	67	46	113	1	6	7	120
Transferred-out	10	11	21	1	—	1	22
Lost sight of	17	13	30	—	4	4	34
Died Tuberculosis	10	2	12	—	—	—	12
Died other causes	12	1	13	—	—	—	13
Register revision							—
Re-Diagnosed N.R. to R.							—
Total taken off Register	116	74	190	3	10	13	203
Cases on Register at 31.12.68	1,168	759	1,927	143	180	323	2,250
Cases Added in 1969	141	72	213	11	14	25	238
- Cases taken off in 1969	1,309	831	2,140	154	194	348	2,488
	116	74	190	3	10	13	203
Cases re-diagnosed N.R. to R.	1,193	757	1,950	151	184	335	2,285
							—
Cases on Register at 31.12.69	1,193	757	1,950	151	184	335	2,285
Increase or Decrease	+25	-2	+23	+8	+4	+12	+35

Tuberculosis Social Work

1,565 patients and their relatives were interviewed by the Almoner during the year and 570 applications were made to the Special Services Committee. 199 patients were supplied with milk free of charge, and clothing was supplied to 155 patients and their relatives. Beds, bedding and furnishings of various kinds were supplied to 40 patients.

Help was sought from statutory sources, local and national, for 590 patients. 30 patients were referred to various Corporation Departments. The Department of Health and Social Security was asked to help 84 patients with allowances for various reasons and help in kind was requested for 10 patients. 55 patients were referred to the Ministry of Labour for courses for help in finding suitable employment.

Voluntary bodies provided their usual valuable help for patients in need. 233 cases were brought to the Leeds Chest and Heart Association, 40 to the Leeds District Aid in Sickness Fund and 36 to the National Society for Cancer Relief. 13 other voluntary organisations were approached during the year and they gave generous assistance to clinic patients.

87 non-tuberculous patients were referred during the year for assistance with their problems of work and welfare.

The Leeds Workpeople's Hospital Fund enabled the year to finish on a festive note by making available a large selection of Christmas gifts to patients' children.

To all these voluntary organisations and statutory bodies, grateful thanks are due for their unfailing support to Chest Clinic patients.



**PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES**

**CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN**

**MIDWIFERY**

**HEALTH VISITING**

**HOME NURSING**

**VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION**

**AMBULANCE SERVICE**

**PREVENTION, CARE AND AFTER-CARE:**

**VENEREAL DISEASES**

**MEDICAL-SOCIAL WORK**

**CONVALESCENCE**

**CHIROPODY**

**HOME HELP SERVICE**

**MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE**

MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH SERVICES

During 1968 consideration was given to possible methods of re-organising the Local Authority's health services for children in order to promote a more integrated service for children of all ages. In December, 1968, the City Council approved a scheme by which the Pre-school Health and the School Health Services were to be merged to form a Child Health Service and implementation of this scheme began in January, 1969.

Annual reporting of the Child Health Service will, however, be continued under the headings of "Care of Mothers and Young Children" and "School Health Service" as the format of each is required by two different central Government Departments.

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

Ante-natal Care

The number of local authority centres affording antenatal facilities to expectant women was reduced during 1969 from 14 to 4 main centres, with facilities offered by appointment at 10 other centres in joint sessions with child health services, as most women attend their general practitioner for this service. The number of women who attended was 535 or 6.4 per cent. of all expectant women; of these 420 were new cases and the total number of attendances made was 1,946. In 1968 the corresponding totals were 1,001, 819 and 3,613 at 14 centres.

For antenatal relaxation and education classes, 390 women made 2,228 attendances as compared with 470 and 2,628 respectively in the previous year.

Post-natal Care

Most recently delivered women attend hospital clinics or their general practitioner for post-natal examination and supervision. In 1969, 85 women made 89 attendances at local authority centres for post-natal review. In 1968, the figures were 121 and 126 respectively.

Care of the Unsupported Mother

The number of Leeds residents for whom the Health and Welfare Committee accepted financial responsibility for a period of 13 weeks or over was as follows, along with 1968 figures for comparison:-

Mother and Baby Home	Number Admitted	
	1969	1968
Mount Cross Salvation Army Home	21	21
St. Margaret's Roman Catholic Home	18	18
Browning House Church of England Home	41	25
Homes outside Leeds	5	13
TOTALS	85	77

Social Care

14 women and girls having an illegitimate child were visited by the social worker; in 11 cases it was the first child and in 4 the second. Most cases were referred by the Department's Infant Welfare Centres. Eight girls were assisted in obtaining Affiliation Orders.

Cervical Cytology Service

This service was available to women in 11 centres, and many women were recalled as 3 years had elapsed since their initial examination. During the year, 4,877 women were tested and 7 had a positive smear requiring gynaecological examination and treatment. In 1968, the figures were 4,765 and 9 respectively.

Care of Young Children

Medical Officers and Health Visitors, in the clinic and in the home, continued to give skilled advice and anticipatory guidance on child development in all its aspects. In addition to routine examinations and immunological protection procedures, particular attention was given to young children exhibiting emotional difficulties or deviations in developmental growth.

During the year, new child health centres were opened at Kirkstall and Gipton. These replaced unsuitable rented premises in each area. At the end of the year there were 27 centres in operation - 9 purpose-built, 8 adapted premises and 10 premises occupied on a sessional basis.

The number of pre-school children attending child health centres was:-

(a) Children born in 1969.	5,449 (67.5 per cent.)
(b) Children born in 1968.	5,725 (68.7 per cent.)
(c) Children born 1964/67.	6,582 (25.0 per cent.)
Total aged under 5 years.	17,756 (41.6 per cent.)

These children made 77,521 attendances. In 1968, 17,616 pre-school children made 84,579 attendances.

## Facilities for Consultant Advice

Consultant opinion is available to departmental medical officers in the following specialities.

(a) *Paediatric Clinic* - 23 pre-school children were referred to the Consultant Paediatrician in 1969 compared with 85 in 1968.

(b) *Deafness Diagnosis Clinic* - 61 pre-school children, suspected of deafness after screening tests for hearing, were referred to the Consultant Otologist. In 1968 the same number were referred.

(c) *Ophthalmic Clinic* - 185 pre-school children with eye defects were referred to the Consultant Ophthalmologist in 1969 compared with 206 in 1968.

(d) *Orthopaedic Clinic* - 111 pre-school children suffering from postural or orthopaedic defect were referred to the Consultant Orthopaedic Surgeon. In 1968 the number referred was 127.

## Special Clinics

(a) *Ultra-Violet Radiation Clinic* - ultra-violet radiation is provided for debilitated children at 7 centres and 119 children made 1,593 attendances as compared with 151 and 2,422 respectively in 1968.

(b) *Remedial Exercises* - specific exercises for a wide variety of complaints are provided for pre-school children referred by orthopaedic and paediatric consultants or by local authority staff. 109 children made 1,199 attendances as compared with 135 and 1,815 respectively in the previous year.

## Leeds Babies Welcome Association

Members of this Association continued to attend regularly at each child health centre and to give their valuable assistance at all sessions. In addition to routine documentation, immunisation clerical work, organisation of toddler play-corners, the welcoming of new attenders and the maintenance of the social atmosphere so necessary to the smooth running of clinics, the ladies constantly reminded mothers of the importance of "Safety in the Home" laying stress particularly on the hazards of fire and the need to provide suitable fireguards where there are young children.

## Congenital Malformations

Congenital abnormality was notified to the Medical Officer of Health in 142 live births and 16 still-births (158 infants) representing 1.9 per cent. of all live and still-births for the year. More than one defect was noted in 29 children and, by 31st December, 24 of the affected children had died. The male/female ratio was 85 to 72 with 1 case in which the sex was indeterminate, 131 infants were delivered in hospital.

Classification, based on the recommendations of the Registrar General's Advisory Committee for the Eighth Revision of the International Classification of Diseases was as follows:-

Central Nervous System	42	Uro-genital System	15
Eye and Ear	3	Limbs	49
Alimentary System	35	Other Skeletal	4
Heart and Great Vessels	18	Other Systems	9
Respiratory System	2	Other Malformations	16



Spina Bifida	16 cases representing	1.9	per	1,000 live and still-births				
Cleft lip or palate	22 "	"	2.6	"	"	"	"	"
Anencephalus	12 "	"	1.5	"	"	"	"	"
Talipes	22 "	"	2.6	"	"	"	"	"
Naevus	5 "	"	0.6	"	"	"	"	"
Hydrocephalus	10 "	"	1.2	"	"	"	"	"
Congenital Heart	18 "	"	2.2	"	"	"	"	"
Mongolism	11 "	"	1.3	"	"	"	"	"
Hypospadias	9 "	"	1.1	"	"	"	"	"
Malformations not specified	5 "	"	0.6	"	"	"	"	"

Welfare Foods and Dietary Supplements

Amounts issued during the year are shown as follows:—

Commodity	1969	1968	1967
National Dried Milks	73,615	91,921	93,765
Cod Liver Oil	9,482	10,478	11,274
Vitamin 'A' and 'D' Tablets	4,467	4,506	5,849
Orange Juice	93,395	91,270	103,632

Dental Care

Dental care for expectant and nursing mothers and young children is undertaken by the School Dental Service. The Senior Dental Officer reports as follows:—

Work Undertaken	Expectant and Nursing Mothers	Pre-school Children
Scalings and gum treatment	-	14
Fillings	46	65
Extractions	16	237
General Anaesthetics	6	104
Dentures - full	5	-
partial	3	-
Radiographs	6	-
Number where treatment commenced	19	139
Number where treatment completed	3	114

Care of Premature Infants

There were 574 live births notified of infants weighing 2,500 grams (5½ lbs.) or less at birth. Of these, 527 were born in hospital and 47 were born either at home or in a nursing home. 11 of the latter group were transferred subsequently to hospital and 36 infants received the skilled nursing care of the Special Care Unit. 37 premature infants dies within 24 hours of birth.

Special Care Unit

The work undertaken by this Unit, which is staffed by 5 full-time midwives, is summarised below:—

No. of babies born at home and requiring care of Unit.	53
Mo. of babies discharged from hospital to care of Unit.	532
Total number of visits involved.	6,472

Day Nurseries

7 day nurseries provide 355 places to which are admitted children, aged 3 months to 5 years, whose mothers are in full-time employment and who are within special categories. All the nurseries are approved for the training of nursery nurse students.

Day Nurseries	No. of places		Number of Attendances		Daily Attendances	
	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968
Quarry Hill	50	50	10,086	10,894	39.9	43.1
Blenheim Lodge	50	50	10,865	8,613	43.1	32.3
Harehills	50	50	9,782	9,699	38.7	38.3
Hunslet Hall	50	50	11,803	11,692	46.8	46.1
Armley	55	55	10,090	11,845	39.8	46.8
Meanwood	50	50	12,027	12,125	47.6	47.8
Burley Park	50	50	11,352	10,836	45.0	42.7
Totals	355	355	76,005	75,704	300.9	297.1
% Attendance					84.7%	83.7%

Nurseries and Child Minders Regulation Act, 1948, as amended by Section 60, of the Health Services and Public Health Act, 1968

The following table shows the number of registered daily minders and nurseries, together with the permitted number of children minded:—

	Child Minders	Nurseries
No. on Register at 31.12.68	108	69
Permitted No. of Children at 31.12.68	654	2,094
No. registered during 1969	170	14
No. of applications refused	1	-
No. of registrations cancelled	31	6
No. on Register at 31.12.69	247	77
Permitted No. of children at 31.12.69	840	2,314

Registered Nursing Homes

Particulars are given in the following table:

	Number of Homes	Number of Beds Provided		
		Maternity	Other	Total
Registered during 1969	-	-	-	-
Cancelled during 1969	-	-	-	-
Registered at 31 12.69	8	87	53	140

Nursing Agencies Act, 1957

The licence of two nursing agencies was renewed during the year.



## MIDWIFERY

## Notification of Intention to Practise to the Local Supervising Authority

During 1969, 263 midwives notified their intention to practise in Leeds but, by 31st December, 70 had left practice or the city. There was an increased movement of midwives between the hospitals and also between the hospital and the domiciliary services. An increasing number of midwives, having trained in Leeds, work locally for a few months before returning to their homes overseas. At the end of the year 119 midwives were employed in hospitals, 12 in maternity homes, 2 as private midwives and 60 in municipal service.

## Notification of Births

Statistics are shown in the following table:-

	Live Births		Still Births		Total Births	
	Actual	Adjusted	Actual	Adjusted	Actual	Adjusted
Domiciliary	1,512	1,517	3	3	1,515	1,520
Institutional	8,350	6,588	152	126	8,502	6,714
Totals	9,862	8,105	155	129	10,017	8,234

The total number of births to Leeds residents notified was 502 fewer than in 1968. 81.5 per cent. of these births took place in hospitals or maternity homes, an increase of 3.9 per cent. on 1968.

## Domiciliary Midwifery Service

### NUMBER OF MIDWIVES

At 31st December, 43 full-time midwives (including 4 wholly engaged in the Special Care Unit) and 17 part-time midwives were employed by the Corporation with 1 Non-Medical Supervisor and 2 Assistant Non-Medical Supervisors. One part-time midwife undertakes social investigations only and does not notify her "intention to practise"

## TEACHER MIDWIVES

At the end of the year, 26 full-time and 7 part-time midwives were approved teachers of pupil midwives, 3 having been approved during the year.

## POSTGRADUATE COURSES

During 1969, 7 midwives, including an Assistant Supervisor, attended approved postgraduate courses in accordance with the Rules of the Central Midwives Board.

## SUPERVISION OF MIDWIVES

Throughout 1969, midwives continued to be interviewed weekly at the Health Department, but due to increasing complexity in the administration of the service, fewer supervisory inspections were carried out on the district and in the midwives' own homes.

## WORK UNDERTAKEN BY DOMICILIARY MIDWIVES

The following table sets out a summary of the work:

Work Undertaken	1969	1968
Antenatal visits to patients' homes	21,707	19,786
Attendance at births	1,515	1,957
Post-natal visits (a) domiciliary cases	22,502	28,039
(b) patients discharged from hospital before 10th day	19,727	15,184
Number of patients in (b)	4,431	4,100
Bookings for home confinement	2,103	2,451
Average number per booking midwife	54	65
Social investigations in connection with		
(a) application for hospital beds	1,008	1,208
(b) planned early discharge	2,080	1,358
Follow-up of hospital clinic defaulters	305	577
Attendance by patients at Midwives Antenatal Clinics	12,502	14,589

## Medical Assistance

There were 740 notifications received from midwives requiring medical aid from general practitioners, an increase of 128 on the 1968 figure. Notifications for emergencies, where a general practitioner had not been booked for maternity services, were 3 compared to 16 in 1968. The assistance of the Emergency Obstetric Unit (Flying Squad) was called for on 28 occasions, 9 calls being made by the midwife in the absence of the general practitioner. During the year there was increasing difficulty in contacting the booked general practitioner on behalf of his patient and there is growing concern among the staff at the apparent lack of medical support.

## Midwifery Training School

The Local Authority second part midwifery training school at Redcourt continued to attract pupil midwives desirous of 6 months' domiciliary experience and during 1969, 19 pupils completed their training and 17 were successful in the final examination of the Central Midwives Board.

A total of 43 pupils were seconded to Redcourt from the Hospital Part II Schools for 3 months' training in the domiciliary field - 60 places having been reserved.

At 31st December, 18 pupil midwives were in training on the district - 5 in the Local Authority School, 3 from St. Mary's Hospital and 5 each from St. James's and the Leeds Maternity Hospital.





RETURN OF NUMBER OF CHILDREN ON ROLL  
JANUARY, 1970

Type of School	Number on Roll
Primary:—	
County .. .. .	38,776
Voluntary .. .. .	12,982
Secondary:—	
County .. .. .	18,229
Grammar .. .. .	6,151
Technical .. .. .	1,761
Comprehensive .. .. .	6,126
Special:—	
Educationally Sub-normal .. .. .	730
Educationally Sub-normal Classes .. .. .	97
Physically Handicapped .. .. .	145
Deaf and Partially Hearing .. .. .	116
Partially Sighted Class .. .. .	12
Maladjusted .. .. .	42
Other:—	
Nursery (Full-time) .. .. .	29
Nursery (Part-time) .. .. .	335
TOTAL .. .. .	85,531

Ophthalmological Services

The Regional Hospital Board continued to provide ophthalmological help in the School Eye Clinics, to supplement the work carried out by school medical officers and ophthalmologists employed directly by the local authority. At the end of the year, the position with regard to eye-testing clinics was as follows:-

School Medical Officers	-	4 sessions per week
Ophthalmologists employed by Local Authority	-	6 sessions per week
Ophthalmologists supplied by Regional Hospital Board	-	11 sessions per week

VISION REPORT, 1969

School children:-

New cases	.. .. .	5,113
Re-inspections	.. .. .	1,395
Clear	.. .. .	5,411
Outstanding	.. .. .	1,097
No. where treatment considered necessary	.. .. .	1,568
No. to continue with own glasses	.. .. .	1,297
Actual new defects	.. .. .	1,428
Total number seen	.. .. .	6,542
Total invited	.. .. .	11,853

Pre-school children:-

New cases	.. .. .	312
Re-inspections	.. .. .	200
Number prescribed glasses	.. .. .	2,673
Number referred to orthoptist	.. .. .	443

Otological Service

The number of attendances of children at the consultative clinic continued at a high level. Towards the end of the year, the possibility of the transfer of part of the audiological work to hospital accommodation was raised, and discussions with the hospital services were started.

WORK OF CONSULTATIVE CLINIC:-

Total number of attendances	.. .. .	604
Number of individual children seen	.. .. .	373
Children who attended once	.. .. .	256
Children who attended twice	.. .. .	58
Children who attended three times	.. .. .	18
Children who attended four times or more	.. .. .	21
Children referred by Health Department (i.e. under the age of five years)	.. .. .	32
Children requiring active treatment for otorrhoea	.. .. .	28
Number of children requiring operative treatment -		
(a) for diseases of the ear	.. .. .	59
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis	.. .. .	59
(c) for other nose and throat conditions	.. .. .	16

Pre-school Children with Impaired Hearing:-

Total of all cases seen .. .. .	43
Boys .. .. .	23
Girls .. .. .	20
New cases seen in 1969 .. .. .	19
Boys:- 1 transferred to peripatetic teacher of the deaf, West Riding County Council	12
Girls:- 1 left to Newcastle 1 found not deaf	7

Audiometry

Sweep testing at a twenty decibel level was once again carried out on six to seven year olds at school, the number of cases being as follows:-

Number of children aged 6-7 years tested .. .. .	7,775
Unco-operative .. .. .	315
Number referred to school medical officer for further examination .. .. .	388
Audiometry clinics held by school medical officers:-	
Number of children seen .. .. .	1,036
Number of attendances .. .. .	1,336
Number of children found to have normal hearing .. .. .	287
Loss of 20-39 decibels in one ear .. .. .	193
Loss of 20-39 decibels in both ears .. .. .	334
Loss of 40 decibels or more in one ear .. .. .	126
Loss of 40 decibels or more in both ears .. .. .	96
Referred to consultant otologist .. .. .	232
Required treatment for ear conditions other than deafness .. .. .	83
Total number of Leeds children listed partially hearing .. .. .	70

Orthoptic Clinic

Two orthoptists attended the Orthoptic Clinic during 1969, working a total of seven sessions. Two of these were worked in conjunction with consultant ophthalmologists, Mr. O. O. Ffooks and Mr. J. Nolan.

Routine working of the clinic continued satisfactorily, as did occasional visits to the partially-sighted class at Beckett Park Junior School.

Attendances were slightly increased and were as follows:-

New attendances .. .. .	431
Old attendances .. .. .	1,831
Total .. .. .	2,262

Opticians' Department

The number of attendances increased during the year.

The contributory charges for frames and lenses also increased - the frames price from 12/2d. to 13/3d., and the price per lens from 12/6d. to 16/-.

The usual visits to the special schools were made as necessary.



New prescriptions for glasses dispensed in the Optical Department .. .. .	2,019
Repairs and replacements of spectacles .. .. .	1,396
Adjustments and minor repairs .. .. .	1,526
Total patients' attendances .. .. .	8,539

The Orthopaedic Service

THE WORK OF THE SERVICE

Referred by the Health Department (Maternity and Child Welfare)	
New cases seen for the first time .. .. .	50
Cases carried over from previous year .. .. .	61
	111
Central Orthopaedic Clinic	
Referred by other agencies .. .. .	129
Referred by hospital consultants .. .. .	87
Cases carried over from previous year .. .. .	433
	760
The defects seen at the clinic were as follows:-	
Sequelae of Poliomyelitis .. .. .	37
Cerebral Palsy .. .. .	46
Hemiplegia - Paraplegia, etc. .. .. .	38
Pseudocoxalgia - Perthes Disease - Coxa Plana .. .. .	23
Congenital Defects	
Multiple Anomalies .. .. .	8
Dislocation or Subluxation of Hip .. .. .	20
Metatarsus Primus Varus .. .. .	8
Scoliosis .. .. .	5
Talipes Equino Varus .. .. .	7
Spina Bifida Occulta .. .. .	10
Meningomyelocele .. .. .	9
Hydrocephalus .. .. .	4
Claw Foot .. .. .	11
Various Incidence 2 or 3 .. .. .	28
Feet .. .. .	204
Spine .. .. .	6
Torticollis .. .. .	18
Genu Valgum .. .. .	67
Transient Symptoms - General Observation .. .. .	80
Results of Injuries .. .. .	22
Osteochondrosis - Investigation of Hip etc. .. .. .	19
Osteomyelitis and Arthritis .. .. .	23
Tuberculosis of Bone .. .. .	4
Other Conditions (Incidence of 5 or Less) .. .. .	60
Consultation - no treatment or observation .. .. .	3
	760



Pre-school Clinic for Cerebral Palsy and allied conditions

Total number receiving physiotherapy	.. .. .	59
Once a week	.. .. .	16
Once a fortnight	.. .. .	31
Once a month	.. .. .	12

Paediatric Clinic

At the beginning of the year, the arrangements under which members of the staff of the Professor of Child Health carried out consultative clinics in the Central Clinic came to an end. Instead, Professor Smithells arranged for any schoolchildren referred by Child Health Medical Officers to be seen at out-patient sessions at the General Infirmary.

Chiropody

Mrs. Joan Beel reports:-

“There has been an increase in the number of cases treated, and the incidence of verruca remained high.

There is no known or recognised measure for the prevention of verruca, and early recognition and correct treatment offer the best hope of preventing widespread infection.

With the change in fashion of the shape in shoes, there has been a noticeable decrease in the number of corns”.

Defect	New Cases	Attendances
Verrucae	1,001	6,429
Corns, etc.	107	267
Defects of feet	66	423
Total 1969	1,174	7,119
Total 1968	1,096	6,963

Discharges: 738

Speech Therapy

During this year, the Speech Therapy Department maintained the number of speech therapists with some changes of personnel. Mrs. M. Kirwan left at the beginning of the year and Mrs. P. Bullamore in December .

Mrs. A. Crosswaite re-joined the staff after a break of several years to do two sessions a week clinical work, and Mrs. G. Wall joined the department as a full-time speech therapist.

Two lecturers from the College of Speech Therapy work seven sessions a week in the school clinics and special schools, with some students. Approximately nineteen students are either observing therapists or obtaining some practical clinical experience with them.

The clinics are all very busy and the waiting lists longer than could be desired, but until the speech therapy service can be expanded for Leeds this is inevitable.

School Clinic	Treated	Assessed or Reviewed	Discharged
Armley	95	70	22
Burmantofts	72	78	29
Central	98	102	7
Holbeck	16	20	5
Leaffield	19	14	2
Middleton	9	21	3
Seacroft	56	62	20
West Park	16	17	6
TOTAL	381	384	94

Special Schools and Units	Treated	Assessed or Reviewed	Discharged
Armley Lodge	19	9	2
Cardinal Square	7	30	-
Cottingley C.P. (E.S.N. Unit)	8	2	-
East End Park	32	-	7
Grafton	17	7	2
Hunslet Lane	10	5	5
Roundhay Lodge	34	-	6
St. Bernadette's R.C.	14	-	1
Wykebeck C.P. (E.S.N. Unit)	10	4	-
John Jamison	16	12	7
Larchfield	9	0	1
Child Guidance Centre	7	3	2
TOTAL	183	72	33

Diphtheria and Tetanus Immunisation

Immunisation against diphtheria and tetanus on entry to school was again carried out by the staff of the Health Department. All primary schools were visited during the year.

Poliomyelitis Vaccination

A booster dose or a full course of protection is offered to every child on admission to school.  
Oral vaccine was administered on sugar lumps by the staff of the Health Department.

B.C.G. Vaccination

It had been felt for some time that it would be an advantage if B.C.G. was offered as a routine to children aged 11 and 12 years and during their first year in secondary school. The first stage of this scheme was started during 1969, when vaccination was offered to 12 to 13 year olds as well as 13 to 16 year olds. As a result, approximately twice as many vaccinations were carried out during the year. In 1969, vaccinations will be offered to 11 to 12 year olds and 12 to 13 year olds, and it is hoped that a higher consent rate will be obtained in the lower age group.

Schools	No. Mantoux	Positive	Negative and vaccinated	Absent
Secondary Grammar	3,078	276 (9.2%)	2,733 (90.8%)	69
County Secondary	6,675	692 (11.1%)	5,555 (88.9%)	428
Special Schools	126	14 (12.2%)	101 (87.8%)	11
Totals	9,879	982 (10.5%)	8,389 (89.5%)	508



Handicapped Pupils

(Position on the 22nd January, 1970).

BLIND	
Placed in residential schools .. .. .	12
PARTIALLY SIGHTED	
Placed in special class .. .. .	10
Placed in residential schools .. .. .	3
DEAF	
Placed in day school for deaf .. .. .	15
Placed in residential schools for deaf .. .. .	16
PARTIALLY HEARING	
Placed in day school for partially hearing .. .. .	44
Placed in residential schools for partially hearing .. .. .	14
Pre-school class (Mrs. Newland) .. .. .	25
DELICATE	
Placed in residential schools .. .. .	20
DIABETIC	
Placed in ordinary schools .. .. .	33
Placed in residential schools .. .. .	1
PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED	
Placed in day school .. .. .	120
Placed in residential schools .. .. .	28
Having home tuition .. .. .	1
EDUCATIONALLY SUB-NORMAL	
Placed in day schools for E.S.N. .. .. .	943
Placed in residential schools for E.S.N. .. .. .	51
EPILEPTIC	
Placed in ordinary schools .. .. .	235
Placed in residential schools .. .. .	7
MALADJUSTED	
Placed in special day schools .. .. .	20
Placed in residential schools .. .. .	65
Attending the Child Guidance Centre .. .. .	92
SPEECH	
Placed in residential schools .. .. .	1

Handicapped Pupils - 1969

1. BLIND AND PARTIALLY SIGHTED	Total
Partially sighted class (for 14 children) at Beckett Park County Primary School) .. .. .	10
In addition, fifteen children attend residential schools:-	
Conover Hall, Shrewsbury .. .. .	1
Overley Hall, Shrewsbury .. .. .	1
Henshaw's School for the Blind, Manchester .. .. .	2
Royal Normal College for the Blind, Rowton Castle .. .. .	3
Sheffield School for Blind (Tapton) .. .. .	1
Sunshine Home, Leamington .. .. .	1
Worcester College for the Blind .. .. .	1
Derby School, Fulwood, Preston .. .. .	1
St. Vincent's School for the Blind and Partially Sighted, Liverpool .. .. .	2



2. DEAF AND PARTIALLY HEARING

Elmete Hall School for Partially Hearing. There were 115 children on roll - 61 boys and 54 girls - 14 deaf and 101 partially hearing pupils. Sixty-five children were Leeds children and 50 from other authorities.

In addition , twenty-four children attend other day and residential schools:-	Total
Bridge House, Harewood, Yorks. .. .. .	4
Mary Hare Grammar School, Newbury, Berks. .. .. .	2
St. John's School for the Deaf, Boston Spa (Day) .. .. .	3
St. John's School for the deaf, Boston Spa (Boarding) .. .. .	15

3. DELICATE

Twenty children attend residential schools:-

Children's Convalescent Home and School, West Kirby .. .. .	8
Fortescue House School, West Twickenham .. .. .	2
Ingleborough Hall, Skipton .. .. .	1
Langley School, Baildon .. .. .	2
Netherside Hall, Skipton .. .. .	3
St. John's Open Air School,Woodford Bridge .. .. .	1
Suntrap School, Hayling Island .. .. .	1
Welburn Hall School, Kirkbymoorside .. .. .	2

3.(a) DIABETIC

One child attends residential school:-

St. George's Hostel, Kirsal, Manchester .. .. .	1
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In addition 33 diabetic children attend ordinary schools in Leeds.

4. EPILEPTIC

Seven children attend residential schools:-

Colthurst House School, Alderley Edge, Cheshire . .. .	3
Lingfield Hospital School, Lingfield, Surrey .. .. .	2
Soss Moss School, Nether Alderley, Cheshire .. .. .	2

Two-hundred and thirty-five children known to be epileptic are in normal schools in Leeds.

5. EDUCATIONALLY SUB-NORMAL

Fifty children attend residential schools:-

Aldwark Manor School, Alne, York .. .. .	1
Allerton Priory School, Liverpool .. .. .	1
Balicl School, Sedbergh .. .. .	1
Besford Court R.C. School, Worcester .. .. .	1
Bradstow School, Broadstairs, Kent .. .. .	1
Eden Grove School, Bolton, Nr. Appleby, Westmorland .. .. .	6
Haughton Hall School, Shifnal, Shropshire .. .. .	1
Hilton Grange School, Old Bramhope, Nr. Leeds .. .. .	6
Milton Hall School, Brampton, Cumberland .. .. .	8
Ponteville R.C. School, Ormskirk, Lancs. .. .. .	3
Rossington Hall School, Bawtry Road, Rossington .. .. .	10
St. Joseph's R.C. School, Cranleigh, Surrey . . . .	2
Spring Hill School, (Dr. Barnardo's), Ripon .. .. .	6
Walworth Castle School, Durham .. .. .	1
Rudolph Steiner School, Bieldside, Aberdeen .. .. .	2

Nine-hundred and forty-three children were in special day schools in Leeds (including St. Bernadette's R.C. Special School).

6. MALADJUSTED

Fifty-two children attend residential schools:-	Total
Bladon House School, Newton Solney, Staffs. .. .. .	3
Breckenbrough School, Thirsk, Yorks. .. .. .	3
Brookside School, Culmington Manor, Craven Arms, Shropshire .. .. .	5
Ghaigeley School, Thelwall, Nr. Warrington .. .. .	1
Clwyd Hall School, Ruthin, Denbighshire .. .. .	1
Cotswold Chine School, Nr. Stroud, Glos. .. .. .	1
Eden Grove School, Bolton, Nr. Appleby, Westmorland .. .. .	6
Garvald School, Dolphinton, Peebleshire .. .. .	1
Hilbre School, Holway Road, Sheringham, Norfolk .. .. .	2
Holly House Hostel, Old Whittington, Chesterfield .. .. .	1
Larches Hostel, Ashton, Preston, Lancs. .. .. .	1
Homestead School, Langham, Colchester .. .. .	1
Moor Top School, Barnsley Road, Ackworth, Yorks. .. .. .	4
New Barns School, Toddington, Glos. .. .. .	1
Peredur Home School, Millfield, East Grinstead, Sussex .. .. .	3
Pitt House (Senior) School, Torquay, Devon .. .. .	2
Potterspury Lodge School, Towcester, Northants. .. .. .	2
St. Peter's Boarding School, Horbury, Yorks. .. .. .	2
Sibford School, Sibford Ferris, Banbury, Oxon. .. .. .	1
Salesian R.C.School, Longhope, Glos. .. .. .	3
Shotton Hall School, Harmer Hill, Nr. Shrewsbury .. .. .	2
Swalcliffe Park School, Nr. Banbury, Oxon. .. .. .	1
William Henry Smith School, Brighouse, Yorks. .. .. .	5

In addition eleven children attend ordinary school. At Cliff House special boarding school 28 boys were on roll - 19 Leeds boys and 9 from other authorities.

7. PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

Thirteen children attend residential schools:-	
Chantrey School, Norton, Sheffield .. .. .	2
Hawksworth Hall, Hawksworth, Nr. Leeds .. .. .	1
Hesley Hall School Tickhill, Nr. Doncaster .. .. .	1
Hollins (Dr. Barnardo's) Ian Tetley Memorial Hospital, Killinghall, Nr. Harrogate .. .. .	2
Ingfield Manor School, Billingshurst, Sussex .. .. .	1
Irton Hall School, Holmrook, Cumberland .. .. .	1
Lord Mayor Treloar College, Alton, Hants. .. .. .	3
Sheiling's Curative School, Thornbury Park, Bristol .. .. .	1
Welburn Hall School, Kirkbymoorside .. .. .	1

In addition 16 Leeds children, 1 East Riding and 2 West Riding children attend Larchfield (a five day boarding school) for 20 cerebral palsied children, also John Jamieson School with 119 Leeds children on roll and 7 West Riding children.

8. SPEECH

One child attends residential school:-	
Percy Hedley Centre, Forrest Hill, Newcastle-upon-Tyne .. .. .	1

Miscellaneous Examinations, 1969

Prior to admission to Colleges of Education .. .. .	662
Prior to leaving Colleges of Education .. .. .	690
Carnegie College of Education (special) .. .. .	50
New appointments .. .. .	187
Boarded-out-children .. .. .	329
At the request of the Juvenile Court .. .. .	229
On taking up part-time employment .. .. .	885
Holiday Camp .. .. .	535
Theatrical Licenses .. .. .	106
Adoption .. .. .	1
Miscellaneous .. .. .	28
School Crossing Patrol .. .. .	76
Total	3,778

## Dental Service

Mr. J. Miller reports:-

“Teeth matter - guard them well”. This precept is one most often used by the School Dental Service both at local and at national levels in the efforts to emphasise the great importance of oral hygiene. It is sound advice which cannot be stressed too often. To reinforce the local efforts in this direction the Dental Health Trailer provided by the General Dental Council visited Leeds at the end of August and was situated in the Merrion Centre. This is a busy area and many of those who passed through the Centre during the week visited the trailer. Both the young and their parents showed a keen interest in the display, and the many questions asked of the dental hygienist and the dental auxiliary who were on duty gave grounds for the belief that to most people teeth really do matter.

It is not easy to bring about radical changes in dietary habits but those who deal with dental health have no option but to stress the decay-producing properties of sweet, starchy foods, especially where tooth brushing is - and it often is - a hurriedly performed operation. To this end, more and more time is being given to demonstrating how the dental ‘toilet’ should be carried out. This teaching is given at the Dental Clinics as well as in schools.



## Pre-school Deaf Clinic

Mrs. K. H. Newland, Peripatetic Teacher of the Deaf, reports as follows:-

“The work of the peripatetic service for hearing-impaired children both at school and pre-school, appears to have remained at the same level of numbers as for the previous year.

Total numbers have varied only slightly, there being 19 new referrals as compared to 16 last year.

Children with hearing impairment in normal schools, where there is need for a hearing aid, remains at about an average of fifty. Excellent co-operation from staffs and heads of the schools concerned is giving these children the best possible prospects for full academic achievement.”

MEDICAL INSPECTION RETURNS  
YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1969

TABLE I  
Medical Inspection of Pupils attending Maintained Primary and Secondary Schools  
(Including Nursery and Special Schools)  
A. - Periodic Medical Inspections

Age Groups inspected (by year of birth)	No. of Pupils who have received a full medical examination	Physical Condition of Pupils Inspected		No. of Pupils found not to warrant a medical examination	Pupils found to require treatment (excluding dental diseases and infestation with vermin)		
		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory		for defective vision excluding squint)	for any other condition recorded at Part II	Total individual pupils
		No	No				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1965 and later	110	110	-	-	10	-	19
1964	3,801	3,801	-	-	132	282	395
1963	4,529	4,529	-	-	131	432	396
1962	563	563	-	-	18	81	79
1961	276	274	2	-	8	45	37
1960	218	217	1	-	9	32	39
1959	87	85	2	-	16	28	40
1958	1,551	1,551	-	-	70	83	89
1957	3,549	3,549	-	-	120	183	316
1956	1,313	1,313	-	-	71	92	175
1955	122	122	-	-	11	25	36
1954 and earlier	199	199	-	-	15	14	29
Total	16,318	16,313	5	-	611	1,297	1,650

Col. (3) total as a percentage of Col. (2) total 99.98%

Col. (4) total as a percentage of Col. (2) total 0.02%

B. – OTHER INSPECTIONS

NOTES: - A special inspection is one that is carried out at the special request of a parent, doctor, nurse, teacher or other person.

A re-inspection is an inspection arising out of one of the periodic medical inspections or out of a special inspection.

Number of special inspections	.. .. .	6,758
Number of re-inspections	.. .. .	<u>23,191</u>
Total	.. .. .	<u><u>29,949</u></u>

TABLE II

INFESTATION WITH VERMIN

(a) Total number of individual examinations of pupils in schools by school nurses or other authorised persons	.. .. .	181,476
(b) Total number of individual pupils found to be infested	.. .. .	2,869
(c) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54 (2), Education Act, 1944)	.. .. .	1,395
(d) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54 (3), Education Act, 1944)	.. .. .	790



**TABLE III**  
Return of Defects found by Periodic and Special Medical  
Inspections during the Year Ended 31st December, 1969

Defect Code No.	Defect or Disease		Periodic Inspections				Special Inspections
			Entrants	Leavers	Others	Total	
4	Skin .. .. .	T O	13 200	13 190	106 605	132 995	94 6
5	Eyes -	T	136	15	447	598	3,545
	(a) Vision .. .. .	O	410	37	1,603	2,050	1,568
	(b) Squint .. .. .	T O	27 84	- 1	44 228	71 313	154 -
	(c) Other .. .. .	T O	6 27	- 3	7 102	13 132	14 1
6	Ears -	T	73	3	162	238	232
	(a) Hearing .. .. .	O	451	11	624	1,086	1,036
	(b) Otitis Media .. .. .	T O	13 178	- 2	26 290	39 470	20 2
	(c) Other .. .. .	T O	13 22	1 1	20 55	34 78	116 11
7	Nose and Throat .. .. .	T O	20 441	- 3	42 737	62 1,181	92 11
8	Speech .. .. .	T O	36 122	1 8	59 231	96 361	62 9
9	Lymphatic Glands .. .. .	T O	1 84	- -	2 133	3 217	- 6
10	Heart .. .. .	T O	6 40	1 11	10 302	17 353	- 39
11	Lungs .. .. .	T O	15 118	- 5	19 406	34 529	66 35
12	Developmental -	T	4	-	7	11	2
	(a) Hernia .. .. .	O	56	1	71	128	2
	(b) Other .. .. .	T O	55 327	- 14	186 583	241 924	415 67
13	Orthopaedic -	T	2	1	20	23	16
	(a) Posture .. .. .	O	47	9	236	292	15
	(b) Feet .. .. .	T O	19 148	- 6	62 303	81 457	55 124
	(c) Other .. .. .	T O	10 156	- 14	27 286	37 456	102 364
14	Nervous System -	T	2	-	4	6	3
	(a) Epilepsy .. .. .	O	30	8	53	91	14
	(b) Other .. .. .	T O	131 -	- 3	42 269	173 272	273 79
15	Psychological -	T	5	3	39	47	395
	(a) Development .. .. .	O	210	21	452	610	155
	(b) Stability .. .. .	T O	2 210	- 36	25 577	27 823	83 42
16	Abdomen .. .. .	T O	3 42	2 9	17 314	22 365	6 10
17	Other .. .. .	T O	- 17	- 3	13 112	13 132	84 21

TABLE IV  
Treatment of Pupils Attending Maintained Primary and Secondary Schools  
(Including Nursery and Special Schools)

A. - Eye Diseases, Defective Vision and Squint

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint .. ..	283
Errors of refraction (including squint) .. .. .	5,113
Total .. .. .	5,396
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed .. .. .	2,673

B. - Diseases and Defects of Ear, Nose and Throat

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
Received operative treatment -	
(a) for diseases of the ear .. .. .	59
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis .. .. .	59
(c) for other nose and throat conditions .. .. .	16
Received other forms of treatment .. .. .	834
Total .. .. .	968
Total number of pupils still on the register of schools at 31st December, 1969, known to have been provided with hearing aids -	
(a) during the calendar year 1969 .. .. .	19
(b) in previous years .. .. .	285

C. - Orthopaedic and Postural Defects

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
(a) Pupils treated at clinics or out-patients departments .. ..	295
(b) Pupils treated at school for postural defects .. .. .	160
Total .. .. .	455

D. - Diseases of the Skin (excluding uncleanliness, for which see Table II)

	Number of pupils known to have been treated
Ringworm -	
(a) Scalp .. .. .	4
(b) Body .. .. .	10
Scabies .. .. .	177
Impetigo .. .. .	271
Other skin diseases .. .. .	5,514
Total .. .. .	5,976

E. - Child Guidance Treatment

	Number known to have been treated
Pupils treated at Child Guidance Clinics .. .. .	372

F. - Speech Therapy

	Number known to have been treated
Pupils treated by speech therapists .. .. .	564

G. - Other Treatment Given

	Number known to have been treated
(a) Pupils with minor ailments .. .. .	2,478
(b) Pupils who received convalescent treatment under School Health Service arrangements .. .. .	222
(c) Pupils who received B.C.G. vaccination	8,389
(d) Other than (a), (b) and (c) above -	
Receiving vitamin tablets .. .. .	1,739
Chiropody treatment .. .. .	1,174
Enuresis alarms loaned .. .. .	83
Total .. .. .	14,085



TABLE V

Dental Inspection and Treatment carried out by the  
Authority during the year ended 31st December, 1969

1. ATTENDANCE AND TREATMENT

	Ages 5 to 9	Ages 10 to 14	Ages 15 and over	Total
First visit .. .. .	5,765	6,574	1,253	13,592
Subsequent visits .. .. .	3,094	10,240	1,860	15,194
Total visits .. .. .	8,859	16,814	3,113	28,786
Additional courses of treatment commenced .. .. .	135	210	24	369
Fillings in permanent teeth .. .. .	2,292	9,669	2,501	14,462
Fillings in deciduous teeth .. .. .	1,615	112		1,727
Permanent teeth filled .. .. .	1,648	7,733	2,168	11,567
Deciduous teeth filled .. .. .	1,477	79		1,556
Permanent teeth extracted .. .. .	649	2,917	378	3,944
Deciduous teeth extracted .. .. .	9,030	2,705		11,735
General anaesthetics .. .. .	4,537	2,835	220	7,592
Emergencies .. .. .	1,645	938	124	2,707

Number of Pupils X-rayed .. .. .	598
Prophylaxis .. .. .	4,379
Teeth otherwise conserved .. .. .	256
Number of teeth root filled .. .. .	45
Inlays .. .. .	6
Crowns .. .. .	18
Courses of treatment completed .. .. .	10,694

2. ORTHODONTICS

Cases remaining from previous year .. .. .	484
New cases commenced during year .. .. .	144
Cases completed during year .. .. .	203
Cases discontinued during year .. .. .	3
No. of removable appliances fitted .. .. .	261
No, of fixed appliances fitted .. .. .	-
Pupils referred to Hospital Consultant .. .. .	-

3. PROSTHETICS

	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 and over	Total
Pupils supplied with F.U. or F.L. (first time) .. .. .	-	-	2	2
Pupils supplied with other dentures (first time) .. .. .	5	26	11	42
Number of dentures supplied .. .. .	5	24	15	44

4. ANAESTHETICS

General anaesthetics administered by Dental Officers .. .. .	5,120
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5. INSPECTIONS

(a) First inspection at school. Number of Pupils .. .. .	26,947
(b) First inspection at clinic. Number of Pupils .. .. .	3,656
Number of (a) + (b) found to require treatment .. .. .	12,564
Number of (a) + (b) offered treatment .. .. .	10,302
(c) Pupils re-inspected at school and clinic .. .. .	5,844
Number of (c) found to require treatment .. .. .	1,656

6. SESSIONS

Sessions devoted to treatment .. .. .	4087.75
Sessions devoted to inspection .. .. .	233.75
Sessions devoted to Dental Health Education .. .. .	219

TABLE VI

Number of Exclusions, 1969

Defect	Referred for Exclusion by School Nurses
Uncleanliness of Head .. .. .	1,395
Uncleanliness of Body .. .. .	-
- Scalp and Body .. .. .	-
External Eye Diseases	10
Scabies .. .. .	177
Impetigo .. .. .	50
Other Skin Diseases .. .. .	-
Other Diseases .. .. .	1
Total 1969 .. .. .	1,633
Total 1968 .. .. .	1,530

SCREENING TESTS OF VISION AND HEARING

1. (a) Is the vision of entrants tested as a routing within their first year at school .. .. . Yes
- (b) If not, at what age is the first routine test carried out?.. .. . -
2. How frequently is vision testing repeated throughout a child's school life? .. .. . Annually, (Grammar Schools on request).
3. (a) Is colour vision testing undertaken?.. .. . Yes
- (b) If so, at what age?.. .. . 12 years
- (c) Are both boys and girls tested? .. .. . No, boys only
4. (a) By whom is vision testing carried out? .. .. . School Nurse
- (b) By whom is colour vision testing carried out? .. .. . School Medical Officer
5. (a) Is routine audiometric testing of entrants carried out within their first year at school? .. .. No
- (b) If not, at what age is the first routing audiometric test carried out? .. .. 6-7
- (c) By whom is audiometric testing carried out? .. .. One full-time audiometrician and assistant



TABLE VII

Handicapped Pupils requiring Education at Special School or Boarding in Boarding Homes

	Blind	Partially Sighted	Deaf	Partially Hearing	Physically Handicapped	Delicate	Maladjusted	Educationally Sub-normal	Epileptic	Speech	Total
During the year ended 1969 - Handicapped pupils newly placed in schools and homes .. .. . Newly assessed requiring education .. ..	2 3	1 .	4 5	9 11	39 47	8 14	40 36	172 211	2 2	- -	277 329
On 22nd January, 1970:- No. of handicapped pupils:- (i) Attending Special Schools: Day .. .. . Boarding .. .. . (ii) Attending Independent Schools: (iii) Attending Special Classes or Units or Boarding in Homes: Day .. .. . Boarding .. .. . Total .. .. .	- 12 . . . . 12	. 3 . . 10 . 13	15 16 . . . . 31	44 14 . . 25 . 83	120 25 3 . . 148	. 18 2 . . 21	20 33 30 . 92 2 177	943 42 9 . . 994	. 7 . . . 7	- 1 . . . 1	1,142 171 44 . 127 3 1,487
No. of handicapped pupils being educated under arrangements made under Section 56 of Education Act, 1944: (i) In Hospitals .. .. . (ii) In other Groups (conv. homes) .. .. (iii) At home .. .. .	- . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . 1	25 . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	- . .	25 . 1
No. of handicapped pupils requiring to be placed in special schools:- Day (a) .. .. . Boarding (b) .. .. . Included at (b) but whose parents had refused consent to their admission to a boarding special school .. .. .	. 5 .	. . .	. 1 .	2 1 .	3 9 .	. 6 .	. 11 .	184 6 1	. 1 .	- . .	189 40 1



## HEALTH VISITING

The year began with 60 full-time and 13 part-time health visitors, giving a whole-time equivalent of 68. It ended with 64 full-time and 15 part-time members of staff, a whole-time equivalent of 70. 3 health visitors retired, 1 transferred to Education Department as a Health Education Officer, 1 into Teacher Training, 2 left for family reasons, 1 went abroad and 3 to work for other Authorities. 1 health visitor transferred from part-time to full-time work, 1 from full-time work to part-time work. 6 health visitors joined the full-time staff, 5 of them having previously worked in Leeds, and 9 newly qualified health visitors joined us from the Training School. 2 health visitors returned to work in a part-time capacity.

### Home Visiting

The following table gives details of the total visits made by the health visitors during the year 1969.

1. Children born in 1969	
a) First Visit	8,327
b) Total Visits in the year	29,213
2. Children born in 1968	
a) First Visit	8,137
b) Total Visits in the year	28,858
3. Children born in 1964-67	
a) First Visit	26,275
b) Total Visits in the year	68,018
4. Total number of children seen	42,739
5. Total number of visits paid	126,089
6. Persons aged 65 and over	1,960
7. Number included in the above line who were visited at the special request of a G.P. or Hospital	277
8. Mentally disordered persons	224
9. Number included in the above line who were visited at the special request of a G.P. or Hospital	37
10. Persons discharged from hospital (other than mental hospitals).	165
11. Number included in the above line who were visited at the special request of a G.P. or Hospital	79
12. Number of Tuberculous households visited	3,250
13. Number of households visited on account of other infectious diseases	57
14. Persons visited re rehousing on medical grounds	508
15. Other adults	17,132
16. Children 5-15	3,875
17. Daily minders	783
18. Adoption visits	207
19. Ineffectual visits	28,324
<b>TOTAL (less lines 7, 9, 11 and 19)</b>	<b>154,250</b>



The 8 Chest Clinic liaison health visitors made 3,250 visits, 1,135 less than last year. Visits for the purpose of Conversion Skin Testing after B.C.G. were discontinued on the advice of the Chest Physician; this resulted in a saving of 2 visits for each B.C.G. vaccination given. The number of Skin Tests for the screening of Tuberculosis was 4,750.

The health visitors working in conjunction with the Special Clinic made 133 visits, of which 72 were effective - double the figure for last year.

The total number of effective visits paid during the year amounted to 154,250, a drop of 9,301 from last year's figures. Visits to persons over 65 increased by 488 and of these 277 were at the request of a G.P. or hospital - double the figure for 1968.

Although the total number of visits paid to children under 5 has fallen, because of the falling birth rate, the average number of visits per child has increased slightly. (The figures for 1968 are bracketed) 0-1 year 3.51 per child (3.48); 1-2 years 3.55 (3.52); 2-5 years 2.59 (2.49).

As a result of the extra work placed upon the Supervisor of Day Care by the new regulations for Daily Minders, the health visitors took over the routine visits to daily minders (from the 1st May) and as a result the visits are almost double those for last year.

During the year 12 health visitors commenced attachment to general practice and one immediate result has been an increase in the number of visits to adults of over 2,000. At the same time the number of ineffectual visits has dropped by 1,631. This pattern has been noted in other areas where attachment has taken place. During the year 2 health visitors commenced liaison work, one with the Department of Child Health and Paediatrics and the other working in the Spina Bifida Clinic at the General Infirmary.

## **Health Education**

A total of 66 talks have been given by the health visitors to, among others, paediatric students, district nurses and pupil midwives, student nurses at St. James's Hospital and the Leeds General Infirmary, students at Kitson College and pupils at four of the primary schools. Once again we have helped train police cadets for the Duke of Edinburgh Award.

During the year there have been a total of 1,009 student placements; these are whole-day or half-day placements of students from varying disciplines including medical students, social workers, student teachers, and student nurses from the Leeds General Infirmary, St. James's Hospital, Seacroft Hospital and Killingbeck. The 6 Field Work Instructors have been involved in the practical work training of our sponsored health visitor students.

## **In-service Training**

The Deputy Superintendent Health Visitor successfully completed Part II of the Diploma in Nursing Course at York and was awarded the London University Diploma in Nursing (Public Health). One of the health visitors took the one year Health Visitor Tutors Course at Bolton College of Education, gaining a distinction and commendation. Nine health visitors completed the Fieldwork Instructors Course and received their Certificate of Recognition from the Council for the Training of Health Visitors. One of the Group Advisers attended a Middle Management Course and the Superintendent Health Visitor attended a Management Course at Bodington Hall arranged by the Local Authority's Training Officer. Three health visitors have attended the training course run by the Family Planning Association and three have attended a professional refresher course. In January, the Superintendent Health Visitor and the Senior T.B. Health Visitor attended a Week-end Course at Leeds University on "Working with Commonwealth Immigrants."

Monthly staff meetings have been held and we have made use of slides and tape recordings made by the College of General Practitioners, to produce a programme of 8 lectures covering the Normal Development of the Young Child.

In November, a two day course for health visitors was held at Kitson College, given by Dr. Wood and Miss Collyer of the Health Education Council.

HOME NURSING

SOURCES OF CASES 1967-1969

	1967	1968	1969
General Practitioners	3,839	3,890	3,875
Hospitals	2,186	2,241	2,081
All Sections P.H.D. Direct application and/or relatives etc.	112	115	92
TOTALS	6,137	6,246	6,048

CLASSIFICATION OF CASES 1967-1969

Classification	1967		1968		1969	
	New Cases	Visits	New Cases	Visits	New Cases	Visits
Medical	3,910	176,191	3,999	180,390	3,927	193,870
Surgical	1,892	41,091	1,931	43,586	1,841	41,041
Children under 5 years	236	2,055	229	2,155	196	1,654
Pneumonia	27	260	34	415	21	281
Tuberculosis	46	2,211	35	1,863	38	1,516
Maternal Complications	19	184	14	110	23	133
Ophtholmia Neonatorum	2	7	-	-	-	-
Infectious Diseases	5	19	4	22	2	16
TOTALS	6,137	222,018	6,246	228,541	6,048	238,511

As in recent years the number of injection visits has decreased but the total number of visits for 1969 increased by 9,970. Again it has been noticed that many of the cases now being nursed at home are very heavy and needing more nursing time and often requiring more than one visit per day.

Home Nursing Staff

	Full time	Part time	Staff in terms of full time
December 1967	73	7	76½
December 1968	71	7	74½
December 1969	69	7	72½

The number of attendants remains at five and the number of S.E.N's remains at 12.

National Certificate of District Nursing

Eight students took the course from January to April and all were successful at the examination held in May.

Marie Curie Night Nursing Service

Help was given to 43 cases involving 84 nights.



## **Students from hospital**

During the year 163 student nurses spent a morning on the district. Seven dietetic students spent a day with district nurses. Talks were given to students in local hospitals, voluntary organisations and trainees of R.H.B.

## **Refresher Courses**

12 nurses again attended the local hospitals for a 4 day course, the object being to keep abreast with modern trends. This is a very worthwhile, stimulating experience and much appreciated. We are indebted to the hospital administrators for their interest, hospitality and general helpfulness. It also creates a better liason with the hospitals.

## **General Practitioner Attachment**

3 schemes were commenced during the year. They are being carried out in a 'partial attachment' basis which means that the nurses are working for other doctors as well as for the group to whom they are attached. They still work in a geographical area but do, with certain limitations, and for attachment purposes only, work outside this area. This works fairly well but as yet has shown no dramatic increase in work load.

## **Incontinent Draw Sheet Service**

This continues to be a very valuable service to the patients who use it. The nurses too, find a ready supply of sheets a great help and saves much time and worry.

## **Medical Requisites**

### **MEDICAL REQUISITES LOAN SCHEME**

This section is expanding yearly. Many extra items have been added but it is still impossible to meet the demand. Much extra time is spent on the telephone and at the counter dealing with the many problems that arise. 893 visits were paid to defaulters and 1004 articles were recovered that might otherwise have been lost.

### **DISPOSABLE INCONTINENT SERVICE**

The number of incontinent pads and interliners issued has increased considerably throughout the year. In order to obtain these at an economic rate they are bought loose. This means they require to be wrapped in bundles which takes a considerable time.



VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

From 1st June, 1969, birth notifications were recorded on the computer and in December a system for the vaccination and immunisation of children was introduced. The system has many facilities including the preparation of appointment lists for family doctors and clinics and sending appointments to parents at appropriate times.

The apparently large fall in the number of immunisations carried out against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus was largely due to the introduction of the revised schedule of immunisation introduced during the previous year. The effect of this was that the earliest age of completion of a primary course was delayed from 6 months of age to 12 months and relatively few children completed their courses during the year.

Vaccination against Measles

In March the Joint Committee on Vaccination and Immunisation recommended that, following reports of adverse reactions, "Wellcovax" vaccine should no longer be used in Great Britain for vaccination against measles. This type of vaccine represented the bulk of our supply and had to be returned to the manufacturers. Consequently the rate of progress of the measles vaccination programme was severely curtailed - 3,303 doses were given, 1,978 at clinics and the remainder by general practitioners.

A small outbreak of poliomyelitis in Spain resulted in a demand for reinforcing doses or oral vaccine from would-be travellers. The number of doses of oral vaccine given up to the end of the year was 25,288 of which 9,394 were given by general practitioners.

Diphtheria Immunisation

The following table shows the extent of diphtheria etc. immunisation work during the year.

Prophylactics	Clinic Doctors		General Practitioners	Total
	I.W.C.'s	Schools		
Diphtheria Only .. .. .	4	35	5	44
Diphtheria/Tetanus .. .. .	129	614	90	833
Triple Antigen .. .. .	2,139	—	1,835	3,974
Tetanus Only .. .. .	107	—	758	865
Quadruple .. .. .	—	—	1	1
Diphtheria/Wh. Cough .. .. .	—	—	1	1
Total protected against Diphtheria .. .. .	2,272	649	1,932	4,853
Total protected against Wh. Cough .. .. .	2,139	—	1,837	3,976
Total protected against Tetanus .. .. .	2,375	614	2,684	5,673
Refresher Doses				
Diphtheria only .. .. .	—	140	7	147
Diphtheria/Tetanus .. .. .	298	2,254	1,017	3,569
Diphtheria/Wh. Cough .. .. .	—	—	1	1
Triple Antigen .. .. .	2,106	—	1,219	3,325
Whooping Cough Only .. .. .	—	—	—	—
Tetanus Only .. .. .	17	—	841	858
Quadruple .. .. .	—	—	—	—
3rd Injection of Diphtheria/Tetanus ..	32	954	—	986

Smallpox Vaccination

Numbers of vaccinations and revaccinations during the year are shown in the following table. Figures for the previous year are given for comparison.

1969		Under 1 yr.	1-4 years	5-14 years	15 and years	1969 TOTAL
Vaccinated	(a)	22	3,189	71	258	3,540
	(b)	176	1,410	148	150	1,884
Re-vaccinated	(a)	—	41	208	2,905	3,154
	(b)	—	41	234	834	1,109
TOTALS		198	4,681	661	4,147	9,687

(a) By Clinic Staff  
(b) By General Practitioners

1968		Under 1 yr.	1-4 years	5-14 years	15 and years	1968 TOTAL
Vaccinated	(a)	8	2,548	137	222	2,915
	(b)	278	1,639	160	42	2,119
Re-vaccinated	(a)	—	31	123	2,384	2,538
	(b)	—	36	230	207	473
TOTALS		286	4,254	650	2,855	8,045

Inoculations for Travellers Going Overseas

The numbers and types of inoculations are shown below (for completed courses).

	1969	1968	1967	1966
Smallpox Vaccinations .. ..	3,389	2,633	2,472	9,434
T.A.B. .. .. .	1,165	718	694	822
Cholera .. .. .	1,534	1,266	1,064	1,289
Tetanus .. .. .	315	251	256	201
Typhus .. .. .	30	15	5	12
Yellow Fever .. .. .	1,178	1,030	837	828

AMBULANCE SERVICE

The totals of patients carried and mileage covered increased notably this year. Mileage increased by 45,544 to 1,237, 227 and the total patients carried increased by 8,444 to 265, 186. There was a considerable increase in fruitless journeys and mileage. Details of all increases and decreases are given in Table 2.

Table 1                      STATISTICAL REPORT 1st January, 1969 to 31st December, 1969.

CASES CARRIED

	Direct Service				Rail	Final Total
	Accident & Emergency	Normal	Repayment	Total		
Stretcher Cases	15,700	66,432	134	82,266	10	82,276
Sitting Cases	671	173,386	8,863	182,920	32	182,952
TOTALS	16,371	239,818	8,997	265,186	42	265,228
Previous Year	14,586	234,336	7,820	256,742	59	256,801
Mortuary Cases		915		915		915
Total Removals	16,371	240,733	8,997	266,101	42	266,143
Previous Year	14,586	235,157	7,820	257,563	59	257,622

MILEAGE

	Direct Service		Rail	Total
	Section 27	Repayment		
Ambulances	507,955	341	1,748	510,044
Sitting Case Vehicles	703,330	25,601	4,460	733,391
Totals	1,211,285	25,942	6,208	1,243,435

Table 2                      INCREASES AND DECREASES

Patients		1969	1970	Note
Emergency Cases	Stretcher	14,151	15,700	+ 1,549
" "	Sitting	435	671	+ 236
Normal Cases	Stretcher	64,170	66,432	+ 2,262
" "	Sitting	170,166	173,386	+ 3,220
Repayment Cases		7,820	8,997	+ 1,177
Rail Cases	Stretcher	8	10	+ 2
" "	Sitting	51	32	- 19
Totals		256,807	265,228	+ 8,427
Mileage				
Ambulances		482,745	508,296	+ 25,551
Sitting Case vehicles		683,552	728,931	+ 45,379
Totals		1,166,297	1,237,227	+ 70,930



General		1968	1969	Note
Outpatients	Stretcher	33,115	35,550	+ 2,435
"	Sitting	158,996	162,796	+ 3,800
Mortuary Cases		821	915	+ 94
Emergency Calls		16,061	17,912	+ 1,851
Fruitless Journeys		10,586	12,221	+ 1,635
" Mileage		26,317	30,604	+ 4,287
Miles per patient	Stretcher	6.16	6.18	+ .02
" " "	Sitting	3.85	3.98	+ .13

**Staff**

There were no additions to the Staff in 1969. The appointment of a Training Supervisor has been authorised and an appointment will be made early in 1970. Absence through sickness continues to be a problem in staffing and this is exacerbated as more men become entitled to increased holidays.

Under the terms of N.J.C. Circular N.M. 192A all members of the driving staff (with the exception of permanently unfit members) were placed in new categories according to qualifications and service. This has established a career structure in the Ambulance Service, a measure that was wanted for many years.

**Vehicles**

Six Ford Transit Sitting Case Ambulances were taken into use and are proving very satisfactory, Three B.L.M.H. F.G. Ambulances are on order. All the above vehicles will replace those now unserviceable.

**Accidents**

There were eighty six accidents involving Ambulance Service vehicles.

**Equipment**

The very high standard of equipment carried on Ambulance Service vehicles is being maintained. Experiments and trials continue to be carried out with new equipment.

Under the control of the Department of Anaesthetics at Leeds University, an experiment was commenced and is still progressing in the use of ENTONOX by Ambulancemen to relieve pain. Equipment was kindly loaned by British Oxygen Company Limited. Results are very encouraging and it is proposed to subsequently submit a paper to the Ambulance Services Advisory Committee recommending the inclusion of this type of equipment in all Ambulances.

**Training of Ambulance Staff**

- 1. A short instructors course was held early in 1969 at which seven members of the staff attended. Of these, six gained qualifying marks.
- 2. Ten Ambulancemen attended six weeks training courses and thirteen attended two weeks training courses. All were held at West Riding Training School. There was only one failure in the year.
- 3. The training of the apprentice mechanics has continued satisfactorily throughout the year.

**Liaison with Hospitals**

The standard of liaison continues to be good. Meetings have been held between Officers of Health Department and Hospital Services, at which many points of common advantage were discussed.

## VENEREAL DISEASES

(Report of J. A. H. Hancock, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., Physician-in-Charge,  
Department of Venereology, The General Infirmary, Leeds)

### Syphilis

#### EARLY ACQUIRED INFECTIONS

The incidence has fallen for the third year in succession following the small increase in 1966. In 1969 there were only three cases of secondary syphilis in men and there was one of primary syphilis in a woman. Additionally there were three men with early latent disease, indicating probable infectivity in the recent past.

In 1947 there were 430 cases of early infectious syphilis in Leeds. The numbers decreased with remarkable rapidity and by 1950 cases were uncommon and thereafter they became rare to the point that in 1957 and 1959 there were no cases at all. The small increases which occurred in 1965 and 1966 ceased at a time when gonorrhoea was at peak incidence and when penicillin dosage for gonorrhoea was doubled. There can be little doubt that persons most likely to contract syphilis are those sufficiently promiscuous to catch repeated infections of gonorrhoea. The treatment of these infections with medium acting penicillin preparations is undoubtedly curing coincidental syphilis in its incubation period. In the U.S.A. where by far the majority of gonococcal infections are treated by family doctors with a preference for oral therapy having poor treponemicidal "fringe benefit", infectious syphilis has increased to an alarming extent. There are, therefore, good reasons for continuing the use of injectible penicillin in the therapy of gonorrhoea for as long as possible, and it seems reasonable to predict that if penicillin must finally be abandoned at some time in the future, then there is likely to be a resurgence of infectious syphilis.

#### LATE ACQUIRED SYPHILIS

The decline in numbers since the 1930's continues and there were only 9 new cases, 3 of neurosyphilis and 6 of late latent disease.

#### CONGENITAL SYPHILIS

For the seventeenth year in succession there was no case of early congenital syphilis; latent congenital disease was diagnosed in 2 adults.

### Gonorrhoea

There were 650 cases in men and 227 in women. This total of 877 infections represents an increase of 2.7 per cent. over the total for 1968, 20 of the 21 additional infections being in men.

As is evident from the accompanying graphs, the trends of incidence in Leeds tend to follow those for the whole country in the broad picture, but there are minor differences from year to year due to local factors, and prominent among these is the contribution from immigrants. It is gratifying to report that there was again a decline in infections among coloured immigrants to the extent that they can no longer be said to represent a special problem. 8 years ago when the number of coloured immigrants in the city was guessed to be of the order of 6,000 the men were contributing 45 per cent. of the total of gonococcal infections; in 1969, with the numbers estimated to be in the region of 15,000 the proportional contribution has dropped to 21 per cent. There seems little doubt that the major reason for this satisfactory turn of events is the increasing degree to which the immigrant families have been reuniting and settling to a stable family life.

There is no such satisfactory trend with the indigenous population among whom there was a further rise in infections in 1969, almost all in men. The gradually increasing numbers of infections in women during the past 5 years have also been almost entirely among those born in the United Kingdom. For the country as a whole it has been claimed that the increase in cases of gonorrhoea diagnosed in women treated at clinics, with the resulting lowered male to female ratio, is a reflection of improved contact tracing; this seems very unlikely. Certainly in Leeds the pattern has changed in that the role of the prostitute has declined, and increasing numbers of women from a wider social spectrum are seemingly prepared to participate in sexual intercourse on the basis only of casual acquaintanceship. This is a more likely reason for the decline in the male/female ratio from 4.1 : 1 at the height of prostitute activity to the present 2.8 : 1. It may be that changes in contraceptive methods are contributory. There is good evidence from other parts of this country and also from Sweden that with a very small proportion of women using oral contraception there is an increasing tendency to promiscuity, with an enhanced risk of contracting gonorrhoea.



In the Table which follows the age distribution of infected patients is compared with the age distribution of cases of infection; among 550 men there were 100 cases of multiple infection, and 16 such cases among 227 women. The Table also indicates that there has been a definite increase in infections in boys and girls from their 13th to the end of their 17th year of age, and the population prevalence of gonorrhoea for this age group has risen from 1 in 1,000 to approximately 1.5 in 1,000. The figure is slightly inflated because among the girls were some in a local Remand Home who were not normally resident in Leeds.

**AGE DISTRIBUTION OF PATIENTS WITH GONORRHOEA  
AND OCCURRENCE OF MULTIPLE INFECTION**

	MALES			FEMALES		
	Patients	Infections	Cases of more than one infection in the year	Patients	Infections	Cases of more than one infection in the year
Under 16	2	2	0	9	9	0
16 and 17	14	16	2	29	32	3
18 and 19	43	48	5	32	35	3
20 to 24	153	193	40	72	77	5
25 and over	338	391	53	69	74	5
TOTALS	550	650	100	211	227	16

Data concerning the localities in which infections took place were obtainable in 816 of 877 cases. 640 were contracted in the Leeds area, 167 elsewhere in the United Kingdom (48 per cent. in the West Riding) and 9 overseas. The figure of infections contracted in Leeds overstates the situation to a certain extent, in this respect, that a number of infections in men were contracted in Leeds from girls visiting clubs by car, sometimes from as far afield as Sheffield, Manchester, and Nottingham.

In summary, the situation in Leeds as judged by overall figures has the deceptive appearance of being satisfactory; in the country as a whole there have been successive disturbing increases for each of the last three years (+ 11 per cent., + 7.5 per cent., + 13 per cent.), whereas in this city two years of decreased incidence have been followed by only a small increase (- 5 per cent., - 10.6 per cent., + 2.7 per cent.). None-the-less it seems unlikely that this position can be held for very much longer. Efficiency of diagnosis and treatment, attempts by choice of therapy to limit the prevalence of organisms partially resistant to various antibiotics, and increased efforts at contact tracing are, to say the least, limited weapons against what is the basic cause, a relentless increase in sexual promiscuity. A further increase in gonorrhoea seems inevitable.

### Non-specific Urethritis

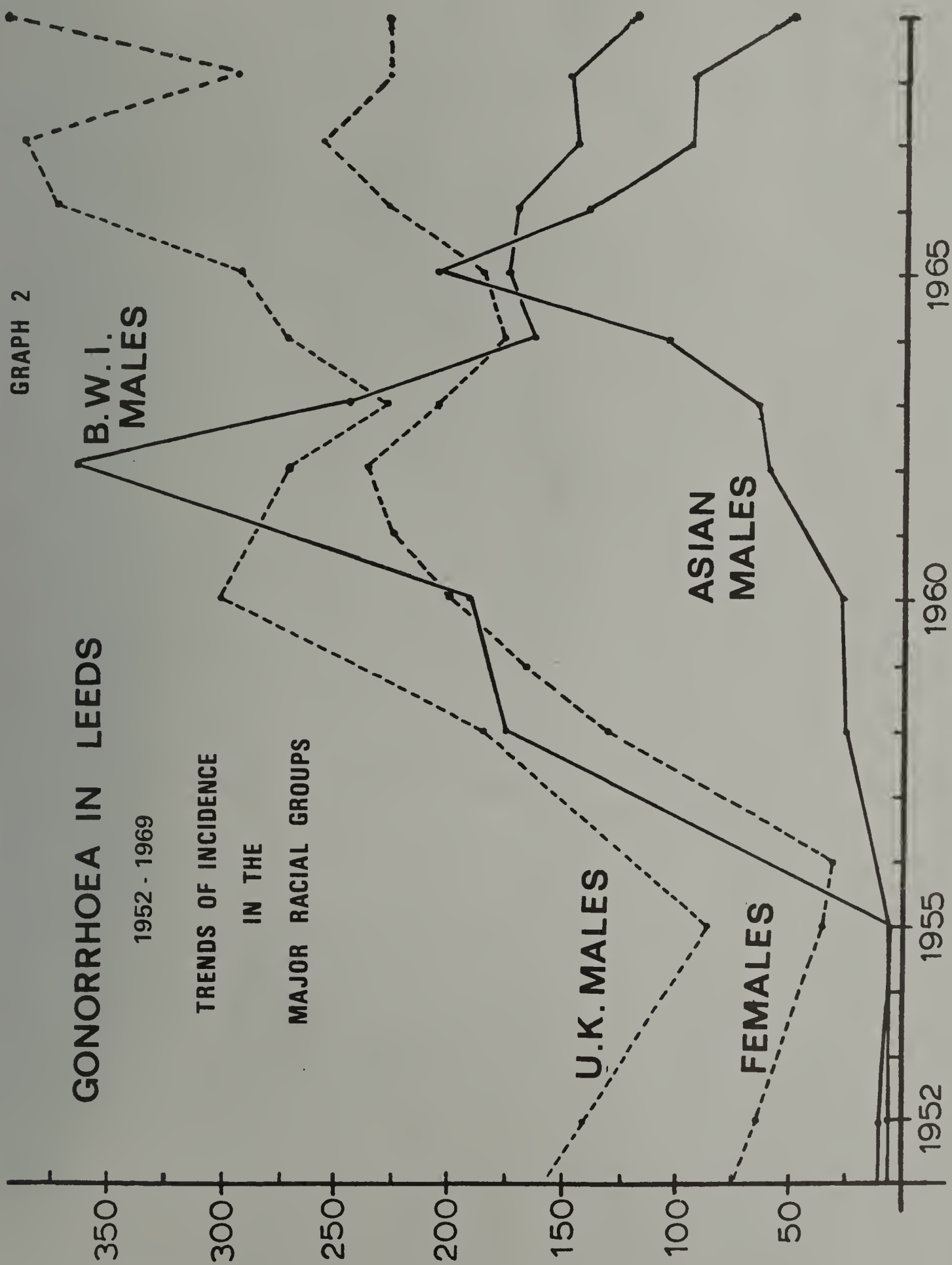
675 cases in men were diagnosed compared with 689 in 1968. Fourteen cases were complicated by the development of Reiter's disease, there being a striking aggregation of cases during the autumn. There have been no more advances in knowledge of the cause of this condition in most cases but fortunately empirical treatment with tetracycline is still effective in the great majority of cases.

### Other Conditions

Among 407 cases in women were 196 infections with *Trichomonas vaginalis*; next most frequent were cases of vaginal candidiasis and of genital warts. 575 men required treatment for minor conditions, prominent among which were scabies and pediculosis pubis, which continue to occur at a much higher incidence than was the case in the previous decade. A new phenomenon has been the relatively large number of cases of balanitis due to *candida albicans* associated with marital vaginal candidiasis provoked by oral contraceptives.

1218 patients, 724 men and 494 women, attended for examinations, often several being required in each case, to exclude the presence of venereal disease.

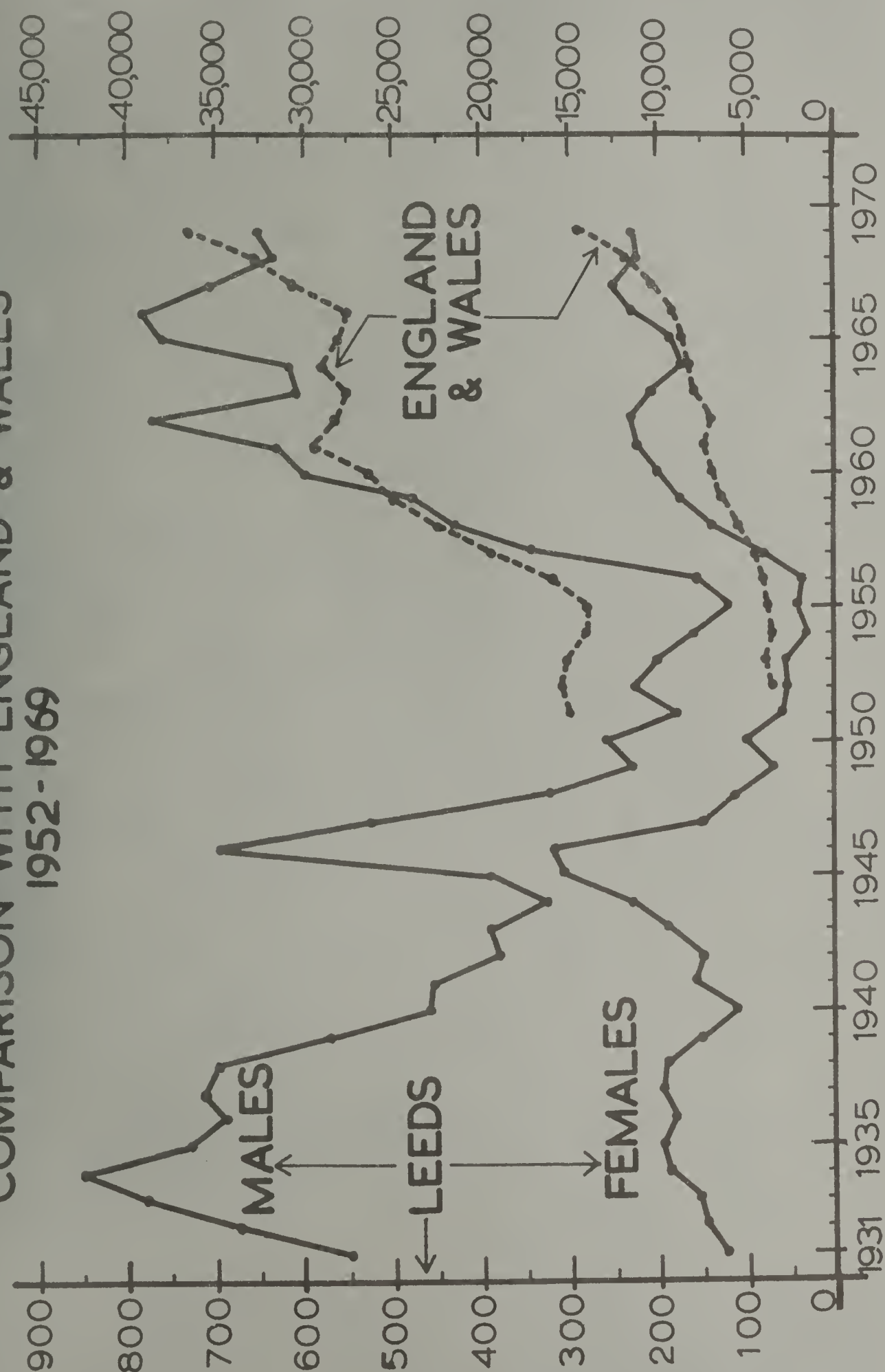






# GONORRHOEA IN LEEDS 1931-1969

## COMPARISON WITH ENGLAND & WALES 1952-1969







A disturbing feature in the year was the increased number of patients without any evidence of disease who had been provoked into quite severe degrees of anxiety by the increased number of radio and television programmes and newspaper and magazine articles concerning venereal diseases.

There would appear to be a good case for limiting such propaganda; there is documented evidence of it provoking fear, sometimes of a lasting nature, and there is no evidence to prove that such propaganda speeds the attendance of infected patients or brings for treatment those who otherwise might not have attended.





MEDICAL SOCIAL WORK

During the year 187 cases were referred to the Social Workers by medical practitioners, other medical social workers, the Department of Health and Social Security, the Probation Service and other social agencies.

After-care of Patients Discharged from Hospital

Patients are visited regularly and the hospital informed as to their progress. Their requests for home help, chiropody, clothing, "Meals-on-Wheels", bedding, glasses, etc. are attended to. Where necessary they are referred to the Welfare Services Department for handrails, bath rails, seats, etc. Information is supplied regarding outings, television and wireless for the bedridden and, when possible, decorating.

273 patients awaiting admission to the Geriatric Unit of St. James's Hospital were visited. Patients and their families are advised by their family doctors that they will be visited by a social worker. As well as supplying a social history for the Geriatric Consultant, the social workers reassure the patient and his family regarding pension books, personal belongings and other requirements in hospital. Advice is given regarding Social Security benefits, books, the loan of medical requisites and so forth.

From January onwards, requests are made by families for temporary admission of chronic sick patients to hospital to enable these families to arrange a holiday and frequently to have a patient's room cleaned or redecorated.

436 visits were made to new cases and 2,763 to old cases. 20 visits were received from new cases and 23 from old cases. 580 visits were paid to hospitals, the Magistrates' Courts and other social agencies.

122 parcels donated by the "Yorkshire Evening Post" were delivered to housebound old people.

CONVALESCENCE

During 1969 1,091 applications for convalescent treatment were received, 17 were brought forward from 1968, making a total of 1,108 as compared with 1,286 for the previous year. Of this number 822 were sent to convalescent homes, 278 applications were withdrawn or refused and 8 were held over until 1970.

The following table gives details of the number of weeks treatment per patient:-

	Adults	Children
Number sent away for Convalescence .. .. .	572	250
Weeks away .. .. .	1,144	500
Extensions (Weeks) .. .. .	1	5
Total number of weeks away .. .. .	1,145	505
Average number of weeks per stay. .. .. .	2	2

Provision for the health and comfort of patients at all the homes now in use is of a high standard and they are well organised.

During 1969 the Home at Bridlington administered by the Leeds Workpeoples' Hospital Fund was available to the Local Health Authority and many cases have been referred and passed by their doctors. Several have had diagnoses not acceptable at other convalescent homes and the Home has been most helpful with this type of patient. Good reports were received throughout the year.

The two children's homes at Morecambe and St. Annes-on-Sea are still being used by the Authority. The Ormerod Home for Children at St. Annes have intimated that closure of the Home during 1970 is possible because of financial and staffing difficulties.

As in previous years, many needy children have been kindly accommodated by the Leeds Children's Holiday Camp Association at Silverdale. This was appreciated and has been a great help with the children who need a break from home for social reasons and milk ill-health.

A. W.R.V.S. lady has given valuable help with the escorting of children to the homes. Help has also been given by the W. R.V.S. in respect of several patients needing clothing before going for convalescence; this help is much appreciated.

The Ambulance Service has been used throughout the year to take children to the St. Annes Home and for transporting children to Bradford Rail Station en route for Morecambe.

224 patients attended at the Central Clinic, Park Square, for medical inspection before admission to the children's convalescent homes.

Home	Adults	School Children	Children Under-five	Total
Blackpool (Horncliffe) .. .. .	204	18	—	222
Blackpool (Delton) .. .. .	28	—	—	28
Bridlington (Yorks Forester's) .. .. .	111	1	—	112
St. Annes (Blackburn) .. .. .	75	—	—	75
St. Annes (Seabright) .. .. .	80	1	—	81
Bridlington (W.H.F.) .. .. .	74	—	—	74
Morecambe (Craig Home) .. .. .	—	121	—	121
St. Annes (Ormerod) .. .. .	—	78	31	109
TOTALS .. .. .	572	219	31	822

	Adults	School Children	Children Under-five	Total
January	8	4	—	12
February	4	3	—	7
March	16	5	—	21
April	19	18	2	39
May	88	29	4	121
June	79	32	6	117
July	87	28	5	120
August	105	31	6	142
September	97	22	1	120
October	62	17	4	83
November	7	8		15
December		22	3	25
TOTALS	572	219	31	822



CHIROPODY

Sessions were held at 12 Clinic premises. Since December, 1969, selected patients are treated at "Wheatfield" and North Leeds Training Centre. Trainees requiring treatment at South Leeds Training Centre attend Holbeck Clinic.

The arrangements for a group of blind patients now numbering 48 continues. The Mobile Unit is now being used in five districts where static clinic accommodation is not available.

At the end of the year 9 full-time and 14 part-time chiropodists were in post, plus 4 part-time chiropodists for the treatment of the blind.

WORK SUMMARY, 1969

1,642 applications were received during 1969.

No. of patients treated during the year:-

Pensioners .. .. .	8,457
Others, included physically handicapped under pensionable age .. .. .	151
	<hr/>
	8,608
	<hr/>

No. of treatments given during the year:-

In clinics .. .. .	25,668
In patients' own homes .. .. .	12,028
Transport .. .. .	2,821
Residential accommodation .. .. .	750
	<hr/>
	41,267
	<hr/>

No. of patients on waiting list at 31st December, 1969:-

Clinics .. .. .	106
Home visits .. .. .	76
Mobiles .. .. .	47
Transport .. .. .	25
	<hr/>
	254
	<hr/>

HOME HELP SERVICE

No. of Home Helps (male & female)	Full-time	Part-time	Nominee	Total
1st January, 1969	136	546	18	700
31st December, 1969	141	612	26	779

No. of cases helped in 1969:—

Aged 65 and over on first visit	4,555	
Chronic Sick and T.B.	487	
Maternity	175	(A total of 736,485 hours of service).
Others	162	

The figure of 5,379 new cases does not include numerous applications for help which, for various reasons, were not taken up, but involved the staff in unnecessary work.

Four training courses for Home Helps were provided at the Thomas Danby College by courtesy of the Leeds Education Department of Further Education, and students taking various courses in Leeds have received talks on the Service from the Organiser or her Deputy, and have visited various homes with the Deputy Organiser or Assistant Organisers.

Talks have continued to be given to various women’s organisations in the City.

This year, whilst retaining the green outdoor uniform for the Home Helps the female Home Helps are being issued with an up-to-date pink overall, which is appreciated by many geriatric patients who express their desire for a “pink overall lady.”

## MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

### Staff

Four Senior Mental Welfare Officers, ten Mental Welfare Officers, four Welfare Assistants and two Trainee Mental Welfare Officers were in post at the end of the year.

Two of the Mental Welfare Officers had returned after successfully completing the Psychiatric Social Work Course, and two Trainee Mental Welfare Officers on completing the course for the National Certificate in Social Work.

The Mental Health Officer left at the end of June on obtaining the post of Director of Social Services in a Scottish Burgh. The post remained unfilled for the rest of the year.

Two Welfare Assistants resigned and were replaced.

### Services

Counselling Clinics for families with a child under five years suspected or shown to be mentally handicapped.

Three clinics were held monthly, the third was closed temporarily owing to shortage of staff.

A total of 60 children were attending the clinics during the year. Forty-nine children were visited in their own homes, 8 of these are also included in the number attending the clinics. There were 31 new referrals.

The work carried out with the children and parents is the joint responsibility of an experienced Medical Officer and Social Worker.

### Junior Training Centres

The Supervisors of both East Leeds and Stanningley Training Centre resigned during the year, because of ill health, both had given many years of service. The vacancies resulting were not filled, the Senior Assistant was appointed as Acting Supervisor in each Centre temporarily.

Two trainees returned from the Scott Course, two were on the Course during the year, one commencing, and one in the second year.

### Reorganisation of Junior Training Centres

In January, Armley Grange Junior Training Centre was opened in the premises formerly used as a training centre for women and girls over 16 years. Sixty places being provided. The additional places eliminated the existing waiting list of children of 5 years and over, and enabled the size of the classes in the other two centres to be reduced, where necessary. The Senior Assistant Supervisor was appointed temporarily as Acting Supervisor.

### Future Plans

A joint working party consisting of Officers of both Education and Health Departments was constituted to consider the proposed transfer of junior training centres to the Education Department. Meetings began in July and continued for the rest of the year.

### Adult Training Centres

A Training Centre, Wheatfield, was opened in January in the premises previously the Civil Defence Headquarters. Sixty-seven women were transferred there from Armley Training Centre, 30 more places were available and were used for teenage boys and girls over 16 years old, 10 transferred from North Leeds Training Centre, the rest comprising those leaving the junior training centres. This is the first senior training centre in Leeds where there are trainees of both sexes.

It is intended to increase the number of places to 150. An increase in the sanitary accommodation and meals service is necessary first and is in hand.

Light industrial work is carried out at all three adult training centres, and in addition, there is the concrete work, the woodwork and light engineering at the North Leeds Training Centre.

### Staff

The Supervisor of Armley Adult Training Centre was appointed Manager of Wheatfield.



## Training

Two Instructors returned from the Course in Hull in September, and two more were seconded to the Course. Two Trainees were appointed.

## Hostels

*Nowell House - 20 places.* At the end of 1969 there were 18 children in the hostel, 6 long stay, 7 who were admitted for a long period but not permanently, because of adverse home circumstances, and 5 short stay children.

Fifty-one children were admitted for short stay during the year, four children are in the hostel from Monday to Friday during term time, two whose mothers have died and two whose mothers are disabled by illness.

The hostel was fully staffed at the beginning of the year. The Warden left to take an administrative post in April, and was not replaced until July. There was a full complement of staff for the rest of the year.

*Armley Grange Hostel - 19 places.* There were 17 residents at the end of the year, 10 were admitted during the year (two of these for short stay care) and 5 residents were discharged. Seven of the residents were in outside employment, 5 attending South Leeds Training Centre, one resident was so physically handicapped that she was unsuitable for employment, and 4 of the residents being over 60 years, carried out domestic duties in the hostel.

Mrs. Petty, the Warden, retired in June, Mrs. Webber, Assistant Warden was appointed Warden. It was only possible to make a temporary appointment of an Assistant Warden for the rest of the year owing to lack of applicants for the post.

*East Leeds Hostel - 40 places.* There were 32 residents at the end of the year, 11 were admitted during the year and 18 discharged. One resident was admitted for short term care, 18 residents were in outside employment, 9 were attending South Leeds Training Centre, 1 was at Wheatfield Training Centre.

The vacancy for an Assistant Warden remained unfilled throughout the year.

*Rutland Lodge Hostel - 35 places.* There were 28 residents at the end of the year, 19 were admitted and 18 discharged during the year. There were 5 men in outside employment, 18 at North Leeds Training Centre and 5 unemployed at the end of the year.

## Day Centre for the Mentally III

The Centre was transferred in April to Wheatfield Training Centre, where a room in the house was provided. The limited accommodation continued to determine the type of patient admitted and the number. There were 28 ladies on the register at the end of the year. The average daily attendance was 12. Fourteen new patients were admitted and 7 left, of the latter, 2 went into hospital for physical illness, one into a residential home, two no longer required this provision, and one was readmitted to a psychiatric hospital.

## Social Clubs

The Therapeutic Social Club for men and women recovering from mental illness was held weekly through the year. There was a regular membership of 26, equal numbers of women and men. There were four new members, 5 left and one died.

Stanningley Youth Club was held in the training centre on Tuesday evenings and met 46 times; 15 to 20 usually attended, only two of these are girls. During this year, the children who are in their last year in the junior training centre have been invited.

## Services for Alcoholics

The weekly group meeting was held in Leeds for those who have had treatment in the Unit in Scalebor Park Hospital. One Senior Mental Welfare Officer and a Mental Welfare Officer are responsible.

## Teaching

### PLACEMENTS FOR FIELD WORK

Eleven students were placed for work in junior or adult training centres.

Nineteen students came for experience and training in mental health social work, two on the Young husband Course, one taking a degree in Social Administration and one the Psychiatric Social Work Course.

Groups of pupils midwives and of trained midwives visited Stanningley Training Centre, two health visitor students and a group of medical students with their tutor visited the junior training centres. There were 49 other visitors to the training centres and hostels.

A Senior Registrar from the Department of Psychiatry came to gain experience of the Mental Health Services.

## APPENDIX – TABLE I

## CASES DEALT WITH BY MENTAL WELFARE OFFICERS

	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
INFORMAL ADMISSIONS			
St. James's Hospital	42	83	125
High Royds Hospital	71	80	151
Stanley Royd Hospital	34	40	74
Scalebor Park Hospital	6	4	10
Other Hospitals	3	6	9
	156	213	369
SECTION 25			
St. James' Hospital	14	27	41
High Royds Hospital	9	4	13
Stanley Royd Hospital	2	3	5
Scalebor Park Hospital	1	1	2
Other Hospitals	1	2	3
	27	37	64
SECTION 26			
St. James's Hospital	2	1	3
High Royds Hospital	5	4	9
Stanley Royd Hospital	-	1	1
Scalebor Park Hospital	2	1	3
Other Hospitals	-	1	1
	9	8	17
SECTION 29			
St. James's Hospital	56	82	138
High Royds Hospital	31	31	62
Stanley Royd Hospital	16	25	41
Scalebor Park Hospital	4	4	8
Other Hospitals	4	-	4
	111	142	253
SECTION 60			
High Royds Hospital	2	-	2
Stanley Royd Hospital	-	-	-
Other Hospitals	1	-	1
	3	-	3
SECTION 72			
NIL	-	-	-
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	306	400	706



TABLE II  
COUNSELLING SERVICE  
ADVISORY CLINICS AND HOME VISITS

	Middleton held once and then suspended	Harehills	Armley	Barrack House	Home Visits
Old Cases	2	15	12	16	33
New Cases	4	3	5	3	16
TOTAL	6	18	17	19	* 49

\* 8 of these children also attended Clinics

TABLE III

	New Referrals			Re-Referrals			Total Referrals
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
St. James's Hospital	19	28	47	7	6	13	60
High Royds Hospital	40	49	89	36	49	85	174
Stanley Royd Hospital	1	2	3	-	1	1	4
Scalebor Park Hospital	-	2	2	-	-	-	2
General Practitioners	4	15	19	4	3	7	26
Miscellaneous	9	14	23	3	7	10	33
TOTALS	73	110	183	50	66	116	299

TABLE IV  
SUBNORMALITY: PATIENTS ASCERTAINED DURING 1969

	Males	Females	Total
1. (a) Cases reported by Local Education Authority:—			
(i) Ineducable children	10	8	18
(ii) At 15 years - on leaving school	17	16	33
(b) Other cases reported during 1969	20	20	40
Total number of cases reported during the year	47	44	91
2. Disposal of cases during the year			
(i) Placed under informal supervision	47	44	91
(ii) Placed under guardianship	-	-	-
TOTAL	47	44	91
3. (i) Admitted to hospital	12	11	23
(ii) Died or removed	20	9	29
TOTAL	32	20	52

TABLE V  
SUBNORMALITY: PATIENTS ON THE REGISTER AT  
31ST DECEMBER, 1969

	Males	Females	Total
(a) Under Informal Supervision	564	381	945
(b) Under Guardianship	3	1	4
(c) In Hospitals	440	365	805
(d) In Hostels	28	49	77
TOTALS	1,035	796	1,831

TABLE VI  
SUBNORMALITY: TRAINING CENTRES AND  
SHELTERED WORKSHOPS

Training Centres	Males		Females		Total on Register
	Under 16	Over 16	Under 16	Over 16	
Stanningley	72	-	56	-	128
East Leeds	62	-	29	-	91
Armley Grange	31	-	29	-	60
North Leeds	-	152	-	-	152
South Leeds	-	1	-	49	50
Wheatfield	-	24	-	76	100
TOTALS	165	177	114	125	580





**ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH**

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**Chief Public Health Inspector.**

**HOUSING**

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## HOUSING

### Number of Houses

The number of houses and flats in the City on 31st December, 1969 was 183,005 made up of 38,913 back-to-back houses and 144,092 through houses and flats. The number of permanent new houses and flats completed during the year was 2,480, of these 1,807 were built by the Corporation. The local authority converted 1 house into 3 flats; 25 houses were converted into 54 flats by private owners.

### Slum Clearance

During the year 70 areas comprising 1,884 houses were officially represented to the City Council, the occupants totalled 4,730.

Clearance Areas	Representation		
	Date	No. of Houses	Population
Holbeck (Derwent Grove)	3.2.69	131	339
Holbeck (Manor Road)	27.3.69	14	39
Holbeck (Ingram Row)	3.2.69	8	17
Hunslet (Emsley Place)	3.2.69	3	5
Hunslet (Black Bull Street) No. 5	3.2.69	5	13
Meadow Lane (Lee's Yard) No. 2	3.2.69	6	25
Gelder Road (Danube Place)	27.3.69	362	900
Dewsbury Road (Envoy Street)	16.6.69	9	22
Bramley (Spencer's Buildings) Nos. 1 - 4	16.6.69	25	54
Bramley (Elder Road) Nos. 2 - 11	16.6.69	238	476
Stanningley (Swinnow) Nos. 3 - 6	16.6.69	17	38
Meanwood (Parkside Road) Nos. 1 - 4	14.11.69	16	14
Woodhouse Cliff (Delph Lane) No. 5	11.9.69	39	106
New Blackpool (Cow Close Road) Nos. 1 - 5	11.9.69	64	124
Woodhouse (Bolland Street)	11.9.69	29	67
Woodhouse (North West Road)	11.9.69	63	165
Woodhouse (Bagby Fields)	14.11.69	275	949
Upper Wortley (Wilson's Mount)	11.9.69	20	45
Lower Wortley (Town End Terrace)	14.11.69	7	20
Upper Armley (Armley Ridge Road)	11.9.69	4	8
Kirkstall (Oliver's Mount) Nos. 1 - 3	11.9.69	8	9
Holbeck (Domestic Street) Nos. 1 - 5	11.9.69	98	205
Kirkstall (Wyther Mount)	14.11.69	43	82
Holbeck (Buckton Road)	14.11.69	128	346
Beeston Hill (Greenmount Place) Nos. 1 - 5	15.12.69	89	291
New Farnley (Low Moor Side) Nos. 1 - 10	15.12.69	183	371
		1,884	4,730

The Minister of Housing and Local Government has 'confirmed' orders in respect of 36 areas comprising 2,891 houses. The number of houses demolished in 'confirmed' Clearance Areas during the year was 2,647 and the number of families rehoused by the Corporation was 1,530.

10 Public Inquiries were held in respect of 19 areas comprising 2,280 houses and 99 'grey' additional houses.

4,460 enquiries about the position of houses in relation to the City Council's Slum Clearance Programme were answered.

Demolition and Closing Orders

1 Demolition Order and 28 Closing Orders were made on houses.

Certification of Unfitness

Certificates of Unfitness were furnished in respect of 11 houses owned by the Corporation.

Well Maintained Payments

The number of Well Maintained Payments awarded was 478.

Certificates of Disrepair

No applications for Certificates of Disrepair were dealt with during the year. One application for the Cancellation of a Certificate of Disrepair was received and the Certificate was subsequently cancelled.

Improvement Grants

The City Council’s arrangements for improving sub-standard houses under Section 20 of the Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1958-59, were unchanged. The following table shows the success of this procedure which has been in force since 1953.

However in 1969 the Government introduced a new Housing Act which set out a fresh and self contained code for grant aided improvement and conversion of houses in England and Wales. The Act which came into force in August, 1969 amends the conditions under which grant may be given, increases amounts of maximum grants, in the case of improvement grants, to £1,000 or £1,200 for conversions, in the case of standard grants to £200 with further increases in certain conditions, and also introduces a new type of grant, the special grant, which is available at the local authority’s discretion for the installation of standard amenities in houses in multiple occupation. The Act also now allows grants to be made for repairs and replacements needed for the purpose of making fully effective other improvements carried out at the same time but the cost of these repairs and replacements that can be approved for grant is limited to a maximum 50% of the whole amount approved.

Following the introduction of this new Act an opportunity was afforded to applicants under the previous legislation to renew their application so as to take advantage of the new standards, and the table included applications under both Acts.

	Total for 1969	Total from 16.7.53 to 31.12.69
Preliminary applications for Improvement Grant and/or Standard Grant received.	1,042	16,666
Number of applications for Improvement Grant and/or Standard Grant withdrawn.	217	2,496
Number of applications for Standard Grant refused	3	118
Number of houses not suitable for Improvement Grant	62	2,076
Formal applications for Standard Grant received	133	1,696
Formal applications for Improvement Grant received	604	7,751
Formal applications for Standard Grant approved by Local Authority	131	1,564
Formal applications for Improvement Grant approved by Local Authority	459	7,306
Number of houses improved - Standard Grants	158	1,434
Number of houses improved - Improvement Grants	614	6,578



Improvement of Houses by Area Procedure

The Leeds method of improving houses by area procedure has also continued unchanged making use of Section 20, Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1958-59, and very occasionally a compulsory purchase order was made under Section 96 and 97 of the Housing Act, 1957. The improvement of areas of well-built though sub-standard houses is now an important and continuing public health activity. During the year 12 Improvement Areas comprising 2,513 houses were approved as follows:-

Burley (Thornville Road) Area No. 5	109 houses.
Halton (Cross Green Lane) Area No. 1	144 "
West Hunslet (Tempest Road) Area No. 2	504 "
Burley (Royal Park Road) Area No. 2	180 "
Halton (Grove Road) Area	10 "
Castleton (Roseneath Terrace) Area	86 "
West Hunslet (Tempest Road) Area No. 3	380 "
Armley (Tong Road/Hall Lane) Area No. 2	184 "
Halton (Austhorpe Road) Area	270 "
Burley (Royal Park Road) Area No. 3	267 "
Meanwood (Monkbridge Road) Area	70 "
West Hunslet (Tempest Road) Area No. 4	309 "
	<hr/>
	2,513 "
	<hr/>

The administrative pattern is for fresh Improvement Areas to be reported at a steady rate. The response of owner/occupiers and more particularly of landlords of tenanted properties has been good, owners and agents in Leeds now appear to appreciate the advantages of comprehensive improvement.

At the end of the year there were 102 Improvement Areas comprising 22,460 dwelling-houses.

Houses in Multiple Occupation

124 visits were made to houses in multiple occupation and it was necessary in thirteen instances to serve notices under Section 15 and 19 of the Housing Act, 1961 requesting the provision of additional amenities and to prevent overcrowding.

Qualification Certificates

The Rent Act 1965 introduced 'rent regulation' and a system of fixing 'fair rents' for a large group of rented dwellings with rateable values not exceeding £200 in the provinces. That Act also retained in force the existing rent 'controls' which had survived from previous legislation. The 'controlled rents' were often held for many years at less than realistic levels and without the possibility of adjustment from time to time in the manner which was envisaged for the new 'fair rents'. It was however stated by the Government that the new concepts introduced in their 1965 Act regarding 'fair rents' would later be extended to replace all or part of the 'controlled' sector.

The Housing Act 1969 introduced this promised legislation integrated with wider powers to encourage the installation of modern amenities and to obtain a higher standard of maintenance. Broadly speaking, it is now possible by obtaining a 'Qualification Certificate' from the local authority to secure, after due inspection, and by graded steps of rent increases, that houses in good repair and having full amenities already (or houses having full amenities added), may be taken out of the old 'rent control' into the newer sector of 'rent regulation'. Thereby a more realistic 'fair rent' will be determined. This 'fair rent' will take into account more fully the proper rights and duties of both owners and tenants. It is hoped that it will result in a better relationship between the two sides, and above all in the proper maintenance of such properties. Not least it will also encourage similar upgrading of amenities and maintenance in the future, thereby aiding preservation and good use of the city's housing stock.

HOUSING ACT, 1969 QUALIFICATION CERTIFICATES

IMPROVEMENT CASES - SECTION 44(2)	
(1) No. of Applications for Certificates	2
(2) No. of Applications withdrawn	-
(3) No. of Certificates of Provisional Approval Issued	-
(4) No. of Certificates Issued	-

STANDARD AMENITIES ALREADY PROVIDED - SECTION 44(1)	
(5) No. of Applications for Certificates	71
(6) No. of Applications Withdrawn	1
(7) No. of Applications Refused	16
(8) No. of Certificates Issued	1

EXEMPTION FOR LOW INCOME TENANTS	
(9) No. of Certificates Issued Under Section 55	-

## FOOD PREMISES

5,296 visits were paid to premises in which foodstuffs intended for human consumption were prepared, stored or sold. 635 of these were to premises registered with the Local Authority under the provisions of Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, i.e. to premises used for the sale or manufacture or storage of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food intended for sale. 2,973 visits were to places not registered under the Act, e.g. bakehouses, butchers' shops, provision merchants etc. 1,142 visits were paid to cafes, restaurants, hotels and public houses. The general standard of hygiene was reasonably satisfactory.

Under the Food Hygiene (General) Regulation, 1960, 479 warning letters were issued pointing out contraventions of the Regulations or to require alterations to premises to bring them into line with modern standards. These letters and other action taken by public health inspectors have resulted in a large number of improvements to food premises of all types. For details, see the table on page 124.

FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1960

Category of Trade	Number of Premises	Number of Premises fitted to comply with Regn. 19	Number of Premises to which Regn. 19 applies	Number of Premises fitted to comply with Regn. 19
Butchers	492	422	490	463
Grocers	1,081	698	1,067	860
Bakers and Confectioners	323	259	321	292
Greengrocers and Wet Fish Shops	358	259	356	307
Fried Fish Shops	291	205	277	262
Restaurants, Cafes, Canteens and Snack Bars	519	512	519	518
Food Factories	21	21	21	20
Ice-Cream Factories	4	4	4	4
Wholesale Provision Merchants	39	37	39	36
TOTALS	3,128	2,417	3,094	2,762

194 visits were made to premises used for the manufacture or sale of ice-cream, 343 to fish-frying premises, 98 visits were made to other registered food preparing premises, such as those used for the manufacture of sausages or preparation of pork products, meat pies, jams, pickles and sauces.

Under the Food Hygiene (Markets, Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations, 1966, 171 mobile shops and delivery vehicles were inspected and 51 warning letters issued. In addition 308 visits were made to Market Stalls.



Number of premises registered for the manufacture of ice-cream during 1969 .. ..	-
Number of premises registered for the storage of ice-cream during 1969 .. .. ..	-
Number of premises registered for the sale of ice-cream during 1969 .. .. ..	25
Number of premises registered for the preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food intended for sale .. .. .. (10 fried fish shops, 11 manufacturers of sausages, potted meat, meat pies, etc.)	21
Number of notifications of change of occupier received:-	
Ice-cream premises .. .. ..	18
Food-preparing premises .. .. ..	15
Number of premises removed from register:-	
Ice-cream premises (manufacture) .. .. ..	-
Ice-cream premises (storage) .. .. ..	-
Ice-cream premises (sale) .. .. ..	6
Food preparing premises .. .. ..	3
Number of premises on the register 31st December, 1969:-	
(a) used for the manufacture of ice-cream .. .. ..	27
(b) used for sale of ice-cream .. .. ..	1,834
(c) used for the storage of ice-cream intended for sale .. .. ..	12
(d) used for the manufacture of sausages, or preparation of preserved foods	789

## Legal Proceedings

### FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1960.

(a) The proprietors of a cafe were prosecuted for dirty conditions in the kitchen, an inadequate supply of water to the wash hand basin in the kitchen and insufficient means of ventilation. A total fine of £55 was imposed.

(b) The proprietor of a general provision shop was prosecuted for dirty conditions in the preparation room, cellar store-room and shop, inadequate supplies of nailbrushes, clean towels or other suitable drying facilities and suitable and sufficient bandages for first-aid treatment. A total fine of £50 was imposed.

(c) The proprietors of an ice-cream factory were prosecuted for packing ice-cream in a container which was not clean or liable to contaminate the food. As notification regarding the time of the Court hearing was received only 30 minutes before it was due to start the complainant and the Public Health Inspector were the only ones available to give evidence. Sufficient evidence to prove the case could not be given due to the absence of the other witnesses and the defendants were discharged.

Costs totalling £63 were awarded to the defendants.

(d) The proprietor of a green-grocers shop was prosecuted because a wash-hand basin was not provided and maintained in the shop for the persons engaged in the handling of food. The Stipendiary Magistrate after reading the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations ruled that the provision of a plastic bowl in a sink with hot water supplied via a piece of garden hose from a gas geyser constituted satisfactory washing facilities under the Regulations and dismissed the case. Costs amounting to 15 gns. were awarded to the defendant.

(e) The proprietors of a fried fish shop were prosecuted for numerous offences against the Regulations and a total fine of £57 was imposed.

(f) The proprietor of a butchers shop was prosecuted in respect of dirty conditions in his premises and was fined £2.

(g) The proprietors of a firm of soft drink manufacturers were prosecuted for insanitary conditions of the premises, absence of notice requesting staff to wash their hands, absence of suitable and sufficient bandages and dressings, ceilings, walls and floors not kept in a clean condition. A total fine of £22 was imposed.

(h) The proprietor of a general provision shop was prosecuted in respect of filthy conditions of the walls, floors and ceilings of the shop and preparation room, dirty condition of equipment, the storing of dirty clothing in the preparation room, absence of a wash hand basin with a supply of hot and cold water, absence of soap, towel and nail-brush, insufficient artificial electric lighting and absence of suitable permanent flyproof ventilation to the preparation room. A total fine of £150 was imposed.

(i) The proprietor of a fried fish shop was prosecuted in respect of dirty conditions of the shop, preparation room and rear store room, dirty condition of equipment, absence of a suitable first aid kit with waterproof dressings, accumulation of dirty clothing and refuse stored in cardboard boxes in preparation room, smoking whilst handling food and absence of a supply of hot water to an existing sink. A total fine of £150 was imposed.



## FOOD AND DRUGS SAMPLING

### Sampling

#### FOOD

382 samples (24 formal and 358 informal) were submitted for analysis and of this number 58 were reported upon by the City Analyst as being unsatisfactory, 39 samples of food were taken and submitted to the Public Analyst to test for the presence of pesticides. In addition 19 samples of food submitted for other reasons were also tested for the presence of pesticides, making a total of 58. Of these 27 were found to contain pesticides, D.D.T. being the commonest. In no case was there an excessive amount of pesticide present. The Sausage and Other Meat Product Regulations, 1967, which lays down minimum meat contents came into operation on the 31st May, 1969. 90 samples were taken and three were found to be deficient in meat content to an extent which warranted legal proceedings being instituted.

#### DRUGS

Three samples of drugs were taken and submitted for analysis. All were found to be satisfactory.

### Extraneous Matter: Complaints

There was an increase of 25 per cent. in the number of complaints submitted by the public compared with the figure for 1968. It is felt that this is due to an increasingly high standard being demanded by a more discriminating public. However, many persons still receive unsatisfactory food but do not report it to the Health Department because they do not wish to "stir up trouble". They probably do not realize that official investigations can lead to improvements in methods and conditions in all types of premises, be it corner shop or national firm. In some instances complainants request that investigations are made at the shop or firm responsible in order to try and prevent a recurrence but ask that no court action be taken by the authority, particularly if it will involve them in proceedings.

270 complaints were received during the year and of these 129 related to the finding of foreign bodies such as glass, metal, stones and insects in food. Mouldy or tainted food accounted for 102 of these complaints. All cases were fully investigated and followed up with the appropriate administrative action.

### Legal Proceedings

#### FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

Legal proceedings were instituted on 16 occasions following complaints of unsatisfactory food being sold to members of the public, or formal samples of food purchased by sampling officers being reported upon as unsatisfactory by the Public Analyst.

1. Vendors sold a teacake spread with margarine instead of butter. A Conditional Discharge was imposed upon them for a period of 12 months.
2. A complaint was made that a portion of fish and chips had contained a dead mouse. Legal proceedings were taken against the fish fryer and a fine of £5 was imposed.
3. A fruit and nut fudge bar was sold to a complainant who later found that it contained extraneous matter. The extraneous matter and the remains of the bar were analysed by the Public Analyst who reported that a mouse head had, in his opinion, been introduced in the fudge when it was prepared. Legal proceedings were instituted against the manufacturers who were fined £25.
4. Four consignments of milk delivered on different days were sampled and found to contain 11.1%, 2.6%, 15.2% and 0.4% added water respectively. Legal proceedings were instituted in the case of the two larger amounts and a fine of £2 was imposed on each charge.
5. A complainant stated that two bottles of lemonade each contained pieces of broken glass. These were submitted to the Public Analyst who stated that the physical characteristics of the glass found in both bottles were the same as the glass of which the bottles were composed but had not come from either of the bottles in question which were undamaged. Legal proceedings were instituted against the manufacturers who were fined £10 on each of the two summonses and ordered to pay costs of £14 2s. 0d.
6. Two cakes baked in a city bakery were each found to have a part of a cigarette stub in it. The bakers were consequently fined £10.
7. On analysis a formal sample of pork sausage was found to be 13.8% deficient in meat content. The manufacturers of the sausage were fined £5 and costs of £14. 4s. 0d. were awarded against them.



8. Following a complaint from a member of the public about the quality of canned chopped pork a sampling officer purchased a formal sample of this product. The Public Analyst reported that it was not of the quality demanded as the meat was stained black due to the presence of iron sulphide. Investigations revealed these cans were originally packed for an internationally known company but were rejected as unsatisfactory by them two to three years previously. These were purchased and re-labelled by the firm against whom proceedings were later taken and who were fined £10, together with £9. 16. 0d. costs.

9. Three consignments of milk delivered on different days were sampled and found on analysis to contain 4%, 3.4% and 0% added water respectively. Legal proceedings were instituted in the case of the two consignments containing added water and fines totalling £40 were imposed, together with costs of £31. 14s. 0d.

10. A complainant who purchased mixed peanuts and raisins from a store in the city reported that in her opinion they contained mouse droppings. This was confirmed, legal proceedings were instituted and the defendant company were fined £20.

11. A complaint was made to this Department that whilst eating a sweet a piece of glass was found inside the soft centre. Legal proceedings were instituted against the firm and a fine of £10 was imposed, together with £3 costs.

12. Whilst eating a skinless sausage as part of his evening meal a complainant stated that he had almost swallowed a piece of rubber. Legal proceedings instituted against the firm who manufactured the sausage resulting a fine of £10 .

13. A complaint was received that sausage manufactured by the company reported in case No. 12 contained a piece of metal. Investigations revealed that there is no metal detector on the sausage production line. Proceedings against the firm resulted in a fine of £10.

14. A formal sample of beefburgers purchased in the city by a sampling officer was reported upon by the Public Analyst to be 16% deficient in meat content. The Sausage and Other Meat Product Regulations, 1967, which came into force on the 31st May, 1969, lay down a minimum meat content for this product and consequently legal proceedings were instituted against the firm. A fine of £20 was imposed, together with £4. 14s. 0d. costs.

15. A sampling officer purchased a formal sample of pork sausage and submitted it to the Public Analyst for analysis. The Analyst stated in his report that the sample contained 15% chopped cooked rind, whilst in his opinion this figure should not exceed 5%. Investigations revealed no justification for the large amount of rind being present in this sausage and consequently legal proceedings were instituted against the manufacturers who were fined £1, together with £4. 14s. 0d. costs.

16. A formal sample of chicken fritters was reported upon by the Public Analyst to contain only 25% chicken whilst the legal standard is a minimum content of 35%. A fine of £2 was imposed upon the firm, together with costs of £4. 14s. 0d.

### Ice-Cream

The Methylene Blue (Reduction) Test was carried out on 120 bacteriological samples of ice-cream taken from registered retailers and manufacturers in the city. 28 of these samples were classified as unsatisfactory and 20 as very unsatisfactory. In addition, 14 of the 48 unsatisfactory samples contained B.Coli. compared to 9 of the 72 samples which satisfied the Methylene Blue (Reduction) Test. Further samples were taken from premises where the ice-cream had been reported by the Public Analyst to be of low bacteriological quality and advice was given in respect of cleaning and sterilising equipment and machines. In all cases it was possible to produce a Grade I product.

MILK SUPPLIES

Sampling

CHEMICAL

696 samples of milk (669 ordinary and 27 Channel Island) were submitted for chemical analysis. A large part of the milk brought into the city is now carried by tanker, but during the latter part of the year one large dairy company greatly increased its daily intake, and this additional milk is at the present being carried in churns.

The average composition of milk sampled during the year was : total solids 12.45% (8.65% solids-not-fat and 3.80% milk fat). The average composition for Channel Island milk was : total solids 13.48 (8.97% solids not fat and 4.51% milk fat). 47 samples of milk contained added water, although many of these related to small amounts ranging from 2% to a trace.

Analysis of formal samples of milk consigned to a Leeds dairy by two farmers proved that it was adulterated with water to a considerable extent. Legal proceedings were successfully instituted in both cases. One sample of milk was found to contain antibiotics and four showed fat deficiency. Appropriate warnings were issued to the responsible farmers in all cases other than those where proceedings had been instituted.

BACTERIOLOGICAL

Of 648 samples of milk submitted to the City Analyst for bacteriological examination 7 failed the Methylene Blue (Reduction) Test. 2 of the latter werепasteurised milk but both passed the phosphatase test which indicated that they had been properly heat treated. The other 5 failures relates to untreated farm bottled milk and were referred to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

METHYLENE BLUE (REDUCTION) TEST

Designation	Total Samples Taken	Result of Test			
		Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory	
		No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
Pasteurised	408	406	99.51%	2	0.49%
Untreated	146	141	96.58%	5	3.42%

PHOSPHATASE TEST

Designation	Total Samples Taken	Result of Test			
		Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory	
		No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
Pasteurised	408	408	100%	0	-



TURBIDITY TEST

Designation	Total Samples Taken	Result of Test			
		Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory	
		No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
Sterilised	88	88	100%	88	-

COLONY COUNT

Designation	Total Samples Taken	Result of Test			
		Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory	
		No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
Ultra Heat Treated	6	6	100%	0	-

Brucellosis

388 samples of raw milk were taken and examined by the Public Health Laboratory Service for brucellosis. 174 samples were of bulk milk and 212 of milk taken from individual cows. Nine bulk and 14 individual samples were positive to the Cream Culture Test. (A positive Cream Culture Test shows that one or more cows in a herd is infected with brucellosis). A notice was served upon the farmer concerned requiring all milk produced on his farm and sold in Leeds to be heat treated. Samples taken from the individual cows revealed that 2 were positive to the Cream Culture Test. The infected cows were removed from the herd. The individual cows in the herd were re-tested twice at the intervals recommended by the Department of Health and Social Security following which the notice was withdrawn.

An adjoining authority forwarded a copy of a notice served upon a farmer in the City who was producing milk infected with brucellosis. The notice required him to heat treat that milk before selling it in the authority's area. A notice was immediately served upon the farmer requiring him to heat treat the milk sold by him in the Leeds area. The infected animal was found and removed from the herd and as before tests were carried out before the notice was withdrawn.

Of 6 farmers within the City who bottle untreated milk, 4 are in the process of being registered by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food as possessing Accredited Brucellosis Free Herds. One farmer has already had his herd registered.

Until such time as all dairy farmers selling "Untreated Farm Bottled" milk are registered under the Ministry's scheme there is some danger that members of the public may be infected with brucellosis. It is hardly necessary to say that heat-treated milk is the safest.

Although a larger number of samples were taken and examined for the presence of brucellosis than during the presence of brucellosis than during the previous year it is pleasing to report that the number of infected herds found dropped from 4 to 2.

Cream

Of 137 samples taken 26 failed the Methylene Blue (Reduction) Test and 3 of these contained B.Coli. Although there are no statutory bacteriological standards or tests laid down for cream, retailers and producers were informed about unsatisfactory results and requested to improve them. Follow-up samples were taken until satisfactory results were obtained.



DISTRIBUTORS OF MILK AND DAIRY PREMISES

	Dairies	Distributors of milk
No. on register on 31st December, 1968	18	22
No. added to register during the year	-	-
No. removed from register during year	-	-
No. on register on 31st December, 1969	18	22

DISTRIBUTORS OF BOTTLED AND CARTONED MILK ONLY

No. of distributors on the register on 31st December, 1968	943
No. added to the register during the year	111
No. removed from the register during the year	41
No. of distributors of milk on the register on 31st December, 1969	1,013
No. of shops from which bottled or cartoned milk only is sold on 31st December, 1969	1,172

LICENCES ISSUED UNDER THE MILK  
(SPECIAL DESIGNATION) REGULATIONS, 1960

Description	Number in force on 31st December		
	1967	1968	1969
To use the designation "Untreated"			
1. To sell by retail	193	195	198
To use the designation "Pasteurised"			
1. Pasteurisers' Licences	2	2	2
2. To sell by retail	444	512	592
To use the designation "Sterilised"			
1. Steriliser's Licence	1	1	1
2. To sell by retail	952	1,014	1,059
To use the designation "Ultra Heat Treated"			
1. To sell by retail	-	3	9

MEAT INSPECTION

Animals Slaughtered

219,044 animals were slaughtered for human consumption at the Public Abattoir and the two private slaughterhouses in the city, a decrease of 23,153 on the figure for 1968.

ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED AT THE PUBLIC ABATTOIR AND  
PRIVATE SLAUGHTERHOUSES

Slaughterhouse	Year	Cattle ex. cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Total
Public Abattoir	1968	25,062	7,305	4,634	139,509	48,518	225,028
	1969	22,976	8,949	2,845	112,623	62,364	209,657
Danube Road, Holbeck	1968	1,147	-	-	4,987	-	6,134
	1969	998	31	-	5,443	6	6,478
Marshall Street, Cross Gates	1968	380	-	-	1,809	454	2,643
	1969	379	-	-	1,953	577	2,909

Knacker's Yard

There is only one knacker's yard in the city. The premises were well maintained and conducted. The return rendered under the Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations, 1958, shows:-

	1968	1969
Horses slaughtered at the knacker's yard	-	-
Horses slaughtered at collieries	10	3
Horses slaughtered at farms and customers' own premises	16	22
Horse carcasses received	26	17

Licensing of Slaughtermen

Three new licences to slaughter or stun animals under the Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958, were granted and 71 renewed.

Whole and Part Carcasses Condemned

	Cattle ex.cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number Killed	24,253	8,980	2,845	120,019	62,947
Number Inspected	24,253	8,980	2,845	120,019	62,947
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS & CYSTICERCI					
Whole carcasses condemned	2	17	127	302	76
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	2,881	1,875	254	13,894	6,442
Percentage of numbers inspected affected with other diseases than Tuberculosis and Cysticercosis	11.88%	21.07%	13.39%	11.07%	10.35%
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of numbers inspected affected with Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-
CYSTICERCOSIS					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-

Disposal of Condemned Food

The wholesale butchers dispose of condemned carcase meat and offal to firms for conversion into meat meal and agricultural fertiliser. Condemned meat and offals are removed by these firms, for sterilisation, in locked containers marked "Unfit for Human Consumption", this complies with the requirements of the Meat Sterilisation Regulations, 1969, which became law on 1st November, 1969. Meat from Knackers yard must also be sterilised, this closes a gap which existed in previous legislation.



CARCASES AND ORGANS CONDEMNED AT THE PUBLIC  
ABATTOIR

Disease	Beasts	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
Anaemia	1	1	-	-
Bad Bleeding	1	3	-	-
Emaciation	-	1	-	-
Extensive Bruising	1	-	-	-
Fever	1	1	-	-
Immaturity	-	56	-	-
Jaundice	-	2	2	3
Joint Ill	-	4	-	-
Malformation - bone	-	1	-	-
Moribund	-	5	2	6
Multiple Abscesses	-	-	-	1
Oedema/Emaciation	7	12	162	30
Oedema/Xanthesis	1	-	-	-
Pathological Emaciation (Jonnes Disease)	2	-	-	-
Pyæmia	-	4	1	5
Ringworm	-	4	-	-
Septicæmia	1	3	-	-
Septic Peritonitis	-	-	-	1
Septic Pleurisy	-	1	1	-
Septic Pneumonia	-	4	5	-
Suppuration	-	4	-	6
Swine Erysipelas	-	-	-	1
Umbilical Pyæmia	-	1	-	-

Cysticercus, Bovis and Ovis

Inspection continued as required by the Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963. A number of cases of Cysticercus Bovis were found, but refrigeration was not necessary.

Trichinosis

Daily microscopical examination is made of specimens of pig musculature for Trichinosis. No infestations were found.

Fruit and Vegetables

Contrary to last year there was a considerable increase in the amount condemned, this can be attributed to a glut of home grown produce during the period May to August. Imported fruits generally were in good condition but vegetables though satisfactorily packed were affected by climatic conditions.

Rabbits

Again the bulk of the supply were imported frozen tame rabbits from China and Poland. Few English rabbits were available.

Fish

The preference for filleted fish steadily increases. Frozen fish blocks are in great demand. Of convenient shape and size for cutting into smaller pieces, they are ideal for the fish frying trade.

Shellfish

Three samples of mussels were taken for bacteriological examination. All the samples which originated from layings in Wales were satisfactory.

Poultry Inspection

There are no poultry processing premises in the city.

Meat and Other Foods Condemned as Unsound

The weight of food destroyed by consent was 393,417lbs. as compared with 344,794lbs. in the previous year.

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS DESTROYED BY CONSENT

	1969	1968	1967	1966
Beef	27,313 lbs	22,051 lbs	23,402 lbs	30,466 lbs
Veal	5,632 "	7,040 "	12,172 "	5,974 "
Mutton	13,726 "	15,968 "	23,536 "	35,697 "
Pork	13,257 "	11,557 "	9,298 "	12,149 "
Offals	114,968 "	107,710 "	89,560 "	80,811 "
Bacon and Ham	3,543 "	1,214 "	137 "	-
Rabbits	960 "	329 "	493 "	445 "
Poultry	4,484 "	349 "	971 "	609 "
Game	-	-	-	-
Fish	1,565 "	2,045 "	6,620 "	5,204 "
Shellfish	326 "	1,251 "	298 "	346 "
Vegetables	88,039 "	33,417 "	37,284 "	43,366 "
Fruit	38,729 "	28,085 "	43,884 "	10,581 "
Tinnned Goods	58,048 "	99,374 "	110,919 "	67,693 "
Cheese	-	-	48 "	21 "
Edible Fungi	-	-	75 "	822 "
Flour	-	-	-	-
Confectionery	-	-	-	-
Sundries	22,827 "	14,404 "	9,620 "	2,680 "
	393,417 "	344,794 "	370,317 "	296,864 "

There was a marked increase in the number of livers condemned, sheep livers for liver fluke (*Fasciola Hepatica*) due to the heavy rainfall in the final quarter of 1968. Pig livers were found to be infected with roundworm (*Ascaris Lumbricoides*) the ova of which pass from pig to pig with great rapidity. This may be attributed to the increased pig population with consequent overcrowding, bad lairing and of hygiene.

The Imported Food Regulations, 1968

The contents of 158 containers or part containers were examined during the year. In the case of Danish Bacon an excessive amount of drip was found in the refrigerated container. This was due to packing too quickly after brine pumping. Representations were made to the importers and the condition has been remedied.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS

Swine Fever

No cases of swine fever occurred in Leeds.

Anthrax

No cases of animal anthrax occurred in Leeds.

Foot and Mouth Disease

No cases of foot and mouth disease occurred in Leeds.

The Poultry Pens, Fittings and Receptacles (Disinfection) Order, 1952

The Poultry Premises and Vehicles (Disinfection) Order, 1956

The Live Poultry (Movement Records) Order, 1952

31 visits were paid to inspect premises, vehicles and equipment and to check movement records.

Diseases of Animals Act, 1950, (Second Schedule)

700 bovine animals were imported from Ireland directly for slaughter, an increase on the previous year of 254. 299 store cattle were also imported from Ireland to farmers in the city, a decrease on the previous year of 141.

Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Order, 1957

The names of 7 licensed operators were removed from the register.

A licence to operate a swill boiling plant was granted to an applicant after an inspection had been made to ensure that it could be properly worked as required within the terms of the Order.



**FACTORIES AND OTHER WORKPLACES**

This report deals with those matters in Parts I and VIII of the Factories Act which are administered by the District Council. The tables which follow show the work done by Public Health Inspectors.

The register of factories for the City at the end of 1969 included 2476 factories where mechanical power is used and 48 where mechanical power is not used. This is an overall reduction of 60 in the total number of registered factories, there being a reduction of 59 mechanical factories and 1 non-mechanical factory. Once again many unregistered factories were discovered during visits to premises by Inspectors carrying out duties under the provisions of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963. 613 inspections of mechanical factories and 6 of non-mechanical factories were made during the year and 431 contraventions of the Act and other defects were found, 44 of these concerning the absence of Abstracts of the Act. Of the 387 other contraventions found, 212 were remedied by the end of the year in response to either verbal requests or written notices, 161 such notices being sent out. 630 re-visits were also made in connection with the enforcement of the necessary works. It was not found necessary to institute legal proceedings. Details of the cases in which defects were found are shown in the tables.

In the table headed 'other matters' 106 bakehouses are shown as being registered as factories. This figure is a reduction of 17 on the previous year's total, due to the closure of smaller type family businesses. There are, however, a number of bakehouses in the city which are not registered under the Factories Act in which only self-employed persons are working. There are no basement bakehouses possessing certificates of suitability in the city.

**Works of Building and Engineering Construction**

The table of inspections lists 87 inspections of 48 premises where Section 7 of the Act applies (which refers to the provision of suitable and sufficient sanitary accommodation). These include works of building and engineering construction such as the new road and sewerage works which are in progress throughout the city. The existence of such works is usually brought to the Department's attention because of the provisions of the Construction (Health and Welfare) Regulations, 1966, which require contractors employing more than 25 persons on a site to notify the Local Health Authority in writing so that proper ambulance facilities can be seen to be provided or suitable arrangements be made. 12 such notifications were received during the year. With regard to other sites, these are visited as a matter of routine by Inspectors of the Department to ensure that satisfactory sanitary accommodation is provided. 2 notices were served requiring suitable and sufficient sanitary accommodation .

**Outworkers**

The table headed 'Outworkers' gives details of 874 outworkers in the city, by far the greatest number being as is usual in this area concerned with the making or altering of wearing apparel.

In August, 1969, 8 lists were received from other authorities setting out addresses of 71 outworkers in Leeds and 167 addresses of outworkers outside Leeds were sent to the respective authorities. In 3 cases visits were paid to employers premises to obtain the completion and return of the outworkers lists. No notices were served in respect of any unwholesome premises where home work was carried out nor were any legal proceedings necessary.

**Workplaces**

57 visits were paid to workplaces. Such premises are not controlled under the provisions of either the Factories Act or the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act. These premises were found to be in a satisfactory condition and it was not necessary to serve any notices for the carrying out of works.

**General**

The 619 inspections of factories recorded for 1969 compares with 532 in 1968. The number of inspections is such that all factories should have a formal routine inspection at least once in a cycle of 4 years. The work runs in parallel with inspections carried out under the provisions of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963. In addition to the 619 formal visits under the Factories Act a number of re-visits were paid in connection with works for which notices had been served. Other visits to factory premises are made to deal with drainage, nuisance from noise, inspections of factory canteens and food preparing premises, and in connection with the inspections of boiler plant and heights of chimneys.

INSPECTIONS FOR PURPOSES OF PROVISIONS AS TO HEALTH  
(INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS)

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Section 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	48	6	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	2476	613	161	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	48	87	2	—
Totals	2572	706	163	—

CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Particulars	No. of Cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
			Referred		
	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7):—					
(a) Insufficient	7	5	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	375	204	—	13	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	5	3	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	44	—	44	—	—
Totals	431	212	44	13	—



OTHER MATTERS

	February	August
LISTS OF OUTWORKERS RECEIVED FROM OCCUPIERS OF PREMISES IN THE CITY	159	152
(a) (i) Number of "Contractors" in the City included in the above lists	207	229
(ii) Number of "Contractors" outside the City included in the above lists	29	31
(b) (i) Number of "Outworkers" in the City included in the above lists	525	589
(ii) Number of "Outworkers" outside the City included in the above lists	81	133
Details of (a) (ii) and (b) (ii) subsequently forwarded to other local authorities	110	167
LISTS OF OUTWORKERS RECEIVED FROM OTHER AUTHORITIES	9	8
(c) (i) Number of "Contractors" in the City included in the above lists	35	47
(ii) Number of "Outworkers" in the City included in the above lists	29	24
	Yearly total	
Reminders to occupiers as to returns of Outworkers	193	
Visits of Inspectors to Homeworkers' premises	—	
HOMEWORK IN UNWHOLESOME PREMISES		
Instances	—	
Notices (S.134)	—	
Prosecutions	—	
Matters notified to H.M. Inspectors of Factories:—		
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factories Act, 1937, (S.128)	44	
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspectors:—		
Notified by H.M. Inspectors	16	
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspectors	16	
Total number of factories on Register (The above includes 106 bakehouses)	2,524	



OUTWORK  
Sections 133 and 134

Nature of Work	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of out- workers in August list required by Sect. 133 (1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prose- cutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwhole- some premises	Notices served	Prose- cutions
Wearing apparel:—						
Making, etc., Cleaning and Washing	727	—	—	—	—	—
Umbrellas	23	—	—	—	—	—
Furnishing and Upholstery	50	—	—	—	—	—
Textile weaving	74	—	—	—	—	—
Total	874	—	—	—	—	—

## OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963.

This report is required by Section 60 of the Act and is the narrative material intended to supplement the prescribed statistical returns required by the Minister of Employment and Productivity. Copies of the return are set out in the attached tables as Appendices.

Enforcement of the Act is carried out by public health inspectors in a specialist division of the Department. Ten inspectors, including the Chief and Deputy Chief Public Health Inspectors, are appointed under the provisions of Section 52(1) of the Act, and three clerical assistants are employed for most of their time on work connected with the Act. Most of the offices and shops in the city come under the jurisdiction of the Chief Public Health Inspector regarding the health, safety and welfare of employees. The remainder, including offices in Crown premises, offices occupied by the Local Authority, offices within the curtilage of factories, together with those in certain warehouses, are dealt with by H.M. Factory Inspectorate. There is continuous liaison between Public Health Inspectors, H.M. Inspectors and the Prevention Officers of the Fire Authority.

### Registration and Inspection

At the end of 1969 there were on the register 6,278 premises in which persons subject to the Act were employed, a decrease of 133 on the corresponding figure for 1968. 480 premises were newly registered during the year and 613 were deleted from the register. Those deleted included 243 offices, 222 shops, 101 wholesale shops or warehouses and 47 catering establishments. Few new registrations were made by employers of persons on their own initiative, in most cases premises subject to the Act were found by Inspectors during the continuing survey of the city which is carried out to find, register and inspect such premises. Premises occupied in the covered markets are still only required to register the fact of employment and therefore no general inspections were made in these premises. On 1st October, 1969 the Post Office Act established the Post Office as a Public Authority, employing persons to provide postal, tele-communications, banking, including giro, and data processing services, and bringing their premises under the jurisdiction of local authorities except where such premises are situated in a building or part of a building vested in the Crown. In these latter cases enforcement will remain with H.M. Factory Inspectorate. By the end of the year registrations were transferred from H.M. Factory Inspectorate in respect of 29 premises in which a total of 3,297 persons were employed including 1,198 females.

During 1969, 1,264 general inspections were carried out and the number of visits of all kinds was 3,467. During the search for registrable premises 968 other visits were made to premises which proved to be not registrable. Details of registrations and general inspections and of visits of all kinds to registered premises are to be found in Tables A and B of Form O.S.R. 14, Appendix I.

Table C of Form O.S.R. 14 sets out by workplace the numbers of persons employed in registered premises. At the end of the year the total number of employees was 71,439, an increase of 1,821 over the corresponding total for 1968.

### Operation of the General Provisions of the Act

Appendix II details 3,620 contraventions found by inspectors and to which the attention of the owners or occupiers was drawn.

### CLEANLINESS

Lack of cleanliness was noted in 143 cases, warehouses (other than food warehouses) being the types of premises in which the worst conditions were found.

### OVERCROWDING

In 2 instances only were rooms found to be overcrowded. One case was found where the room was too small for use as a workroom.

An exemption until 31st December, 1970 has been made for the requirements relating to overcrowding, in respect of telephone switchrooms where the whole of the switching apparatus is manually operated in public telephone exchanges operated by Post Office employees.



## TEMPERATURE

5 complaints of inadequate heating were received, and of these 3 were found to be not justified. Satisfactory heating was provided as a result of representation in the two cases where complaints were justified. During routine inspection 6 instances were found where reasonable temperature was not maintained. In 17 instances heating in workrooms was found to be by flueless gas heaters. This method of heating was in these cases considered likely to be injurious or offensive to the employed persons, due to lack of sufficient ventilation for the dilution of the products of combustion.

The most common deficiency was again found to be the absence of suitable thermometers.

## VENTILATION

Insufficient or unsuitable means of ventilation were found in 136 cases. Internally partitioned offices without openable windows to the external air require adequate supplies of fresh air ducted to the rooms with mechanical fan inducement. Such methods are also employed where security considerations require them.

Openable windows must not be used to ventilate rooms in close proximity to external fire escapes to comply with the Fire Prevention requirements regarding fire spread, and alternative means of ventilation must then be provided.

## LIGHTING

59 instances of artificial lighting being absent, unsuitable or inadequately maintained were found, in most cases involving the lighting of common parts of buildings, such as passages and staircases. A New Series Booklet No. 39, prepared by the Ministry of Employment and Productivity was published during the year, and this and the Code of Recommended Lighting Standards is referred to for appropriate lighting levels. These are proving satisfactory for reference and in use and there would appear to be no urgent need for Regulations for Lighting Standards to be made by the Minister.

## SANITARY ACCOMMODATION AND WASHING FACILITIES

It was again noted that by far the largest proportion of contraventions found relate to sanitary accommodation and washing facilities, these involving 1,016 defects as shown in Appendix II. However, 3 complaints only were received, two concerning lack of cleanliness being found to be not justified, whilst the other case concerned a defective water closet pedestal which was eventually replaced.

## DRINKING WATER

No unsatisfactory supplies of drinking water were found.

## SITTING FACILITIES

No contraventions were disclosed where the facilities were not provided.

## FLOORS, PASSAGES AND STAIRS

One complaint was received about lack of space behind a shop counter, but this was found to be not justified. It is necessary, however, to keep employees aware of the need for safe means of access throughout their premises, particularly on staircases and floors where goods may be stored.

In 301 instances staircases were found to be unprovided with substantial handrails or to have open sided stairs insufficiently guarded. 44 instances were noted where floor openings were either unfenced or insufficiently protected.

## DANGEROUS MACHINES

Inspectors continued to pay special attention to the guarding of dangerous machinery and during the year 130 cases were found where guards were either absent, insecure or defective. The majority concerned gravity feed food slicing machines.

Advice about the dangers of machinery, particularly where young persons are employed, is given by inspectors as a matter of routine.

On a particular point, the locking of lift motor room doors, with the provision of a key kept in a glass-fronted box near the door, is required by inspectors whenever the situation requires this. 11 such cases were found.



## HOISTS AND LIFTS

On the 28th May, 1969, The Offices, Shops and Railway Premises (Hoists and Lifts) Regulations, 1968 came into operation. The Regulations impose requirements as to the construction, maintenance and examination of hoists and lifts in premises to which the Act applies. The Regulations include the requirement that liftways be enclosed and gates be fitted with devices for ensuring that they cannot be opened unless the lift cage is at the landing, and that the lift cage cannot be moved away from the landing until the gates are closed. Every lift must be marked with its maximum safe working load. The regulations exempt certain lifts and hoists from some of the requirements subject to specified conditions and limitations.

The greater part of the Regulations are specific in content as is the Schedule to the Regulations governing exemptions and modifications relative to various classes of lifting devices. Regulation 6 requires that every lift shall be thoroughly examined by a competent person at least one in every period of six months (in the case of continuous lifts or a lift not connected with mechanical power every twelve months) and a report of the result of every such examination must be made in the prescribed form and contain certain specified particulars, as required by the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises (Hoists and Lifts) Reports Order, 1968. Such report, signed by the person making the examination, must within 28 days be sent to the person responsible for complying with the Regulations, this being either the occupier of the premises, or the owner of a building in multiple use, in which the particular lift is situate.

The Regulations also require that reports of examination by the competent person shall be preserved and kept readily available for inspection for two years after the date of the signing of the report.

Where the examination states that the lift cannot be used with safety unless certain repairs are carried out immediately or within a specified time, the person making the report must within 28 days of the completion of the examination also send a copy of the report to the authority having the duty to enforce the Regulations in the premises in which the lift is situate or in connection with which the lift is used. Where a lift is situate in a building of which part is subject to the Factories Act a further copy of the Report is required to be sent to H.M. District Inspector of Factories. Where there is dual enforcement liaison is necessary as to who will take the necessary action when a report is received concerning an unsafe lift.

Public Health Inspectors authorised to deal with the provisions of the Act are responsible for ensuring that the requirements of the Regulations are attended to within the time specified, and may in addition during general inspections at the premises check, amongst other things, the effectiveness of interlocking devices for cage and landing gates and that hoistways are satisfactorily enclosed.

It should be noted that the guarding of lift driving gear is not dealt with by these Regulations, being subject to the requirements of Section 17 of the Principal Act which deals with the guarding of machinery in buildings in multiple occupation or plurally owned.

During 1969, 37 notifications of examination by "competent persons" were received, but in 5 cases these were submitted before the operative date, the competent person anticipating the Regulations. One further report concerned electrical mono-rail lifting gear to which the Regulations do not apply. Of the 31 reports to which Regulations apply 2 were received more than 28 days and 3 more than 2 months after the date of the examination. In cases of misdirected reports, a reciprocal liaison exists with H.M. District Inspector of Factories. These delays resulted in some defects which had been required to be carried out within a specified time to enable the hoist or lift to continue to be used with safety, becoming "immediate" requirements. However towards the end of the year this situation appeared to have improved.

Some difficulty has been experienced with companies having multiple branches in obtaining sight of the prescribed form during general inspection of the premises. Following representations from this Department, in a number of instances the head offices receiving the reports have made copies available at the individual premises concerned.

In buildings in multiple occupation or buildings plurally owned, a further difficulty exists in that the report may refer to the person insuring the lift who may not be the "owner" as defined by the Act, and who is the person responsible for lifts in such buildings. In such instances a copy of the report is, if necessary, made available to the "owner" who is usually the Agent for the property.

Inspectors of the department continue to look for obvious defects such as ineffective interlocks to cage and landing grates or unsatisfactory enclosures to hoistways, as a matter of routine which has been part of their duties since the Act became operative.

## FIRST AID

See Appendix II.

## INFORMATION FOR EMPLOYEES

See Appendix II.

## ACCIDENTS

Appendix III sets out details of the class of workplace where 221 reportable accidents occurred and the nature of the injuries sustained. In the previous year 239 had been reported.

Of the 221 accidents 68 involved falls, 25 striking against inanimate objects or persons, and 71 handling goods. The accidents were again mainly of a minor nature.

Inspectors investigate all accidents which, from the details given, appear to warrant this. In any case of doubt an investigation is carried out, and always where the accident involves machinery or where serious injury has been sustained. There were no fatal accidents reported during the year. In 99 cases thorough investigations were made and 22 reports of these forwarded to H.M. Inspector of Factories as required by the Act. Informal advice was given when required and formal warnings issued as necessary.

It will be appreciated that many accidents result from the lack of care of the person injured.

The following examples illustrate some types of accident investigated.

1. An employee switched off a washing/spin drying machine, then put his hand inside the tub to manually assist the braking of the spinner and sustained a fractured wrist bone. The agitator and inner tub could be easily held against the machine in motion when empty. Staff had been instructed not to lift the lid of the machine until it had stopped. The employer was advised to have this old pattern machine fitted with a brake and interlocking mechanism to the access hatch or alternatively to replace it with a machine so provided. The machine has in fact been replaced.

2. Another accident resulted in an employee sustaining a severely cut wrist. On reaching under a fixture he came into contact with a piece of broken glass. It appears that a customer had previously dropped a bottle which had broken. The area of spillage and breakage had been immediately cleaned up but one piece of glass must have been kicked away from the general breakage area.

3. An accident was reported involving a goods conveyor travelling between a ground and first floor warehouse. The injured person used the conveyor as a means of access from ground to first floor levels although there is a staircase nearby. He arrived at first floor level, stopped the conveyor belt, then stood up on the belt. At the same instant another employee started the conveyor. The injured person's foot was then caught between the belt and the free roller of an extension piece and consequently his foot was bruised which necessitated his absence from work for a period of eleven days.

In addition to the 221 reportable accidents 22 reports were received about accidents which for various reasons were not subject to the Act. These included cases where persons were not prevented from doing their normal work for more than three days, accidents occurring on non-registrable premises or on the public highway, and accidents occurring on premises in which the local authority were not the enforcing authority. These latter were forwarded to H.M. Factory Inspectorate.

## Prosecutions

No prosecutions were instituted during the year.

No complaints were made under the provisions of Section 22 of the Act which relates to the power of a court to make orders for putting down dangerous conditions and practices. This procedure will be invoked in the case of lifts requiring immediate attention if they are not taken out of service until the necessary works have been carried out, or the works have not been completed as required on the report of examination.



APPENDIX I

TABLE "A" - Registration and General Inspections

	Number of premises registered during the year.	Total Number of registered premises at end of year.	Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year.
Offices.	210	2,365	411
Retail Shops.	177	3,081	602
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses.	44	375	148
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens.	49	455	103
Fuel storage depots.	-	2	-
TOTALS:—	480	6,278	1,264

TABLE "B" - Number of visits of all kinds by Inspectors to Registered Premises

3,467

TABLE "C" - Analysis of persons employed in Registered Premises by workplace

Class of Workplace	Number of persons employed
Offices	38,270
Retail Shops	20,970
Wholesale departments, warehouses	5,114
Catering establishments open to public	6,386
Canteens	680
Fuel storage depots	19
Total	71,439
Total Males	32,851
Total Females	38,588

TABLE "D" - Exemptions

No applications for exemptions were received during the year. No applications were received during 1964, 1965 and 1966, and there are therefore no exemptions operating in the area.



APPENDIX I (Continued)

TABLE "E" - Prosecutions

One prosecution was instituted.

TABLE "F" - Inspectors

Number of Inspectors appointed under Section 52 (1) or (5)  
of the Act .. .. . 10

Number of other staff employed for most of their time on  
work in connection with the Act.. .. . 3

APPENDIX II

Summary of Contraventions Found

Number of General Inspections 1,935

CONTRAVENTION	NO.
<i>Cleanliness</i>	
Walls not kept in a clean state.	64
Ceiling not kept in a clean state.	46
Floors not kept in a clean state.	16
Steps not kept in a clean state.	6
Accumulation of dirt and/or refuse.	11
<i>Overcrowding</i>	
Rooms unsuitable for use as workrooms due to lack of space.	1
Rooms overcrowded.	2
<i>Temperature</i>	
Reasonable temperature not maintained.	4
Method of heating injurious or offensive to persons.	17
Absence of thermometer.	317
Absence of effective means to enable persons to warm themselves.	2
<i>Lighting</i>	
Means of artificial lighting not sufficient and suitable.	19
Means of artificial lighting not properly maintained.	22
Absence of lighting.	18
<i>Sanitary Accommodation</i>	
Absence of intervening space with means of permanent ventilation to the external air to the sanitary conveniences.	43
The intervening space in connection with the sanitary conveniences unprovided with permanent means of ventilation to the external air.	149
Sanitary conveniences insufficiently enclosed to ensure privacy.	1
Absence of suitable doors to the sanitary conveniences.	1
Absence of door fastenings to the sanitary conveniences.	11
Absence of marking to show sex of user to the sanitary conveniences.	56
Absence of suitable and effective means for the disposal of sanitary dressings.	5
Sanitary conveniences not kept clean.	47
Means of artificial lighting not properly maintained in the sanitary conveniences.	43
Sanitary conveniences not maintained in a proper condition.	136
Sanitary conveniences unprovided with means of permanent ventilation to the external air.	159

CONTRAVENTION	NO.
Insufficient sanitary conveniences.	11
Absence of conveniently accessible sanitary conveniences.	11
Absence of separate sanitary conveniences for use of males and females.	8
Sanitary conveniences not provided with effective means of lighting	48
Absence of door to intervening space of sanitary convenience.	3
Sanitary convenience and intervening space in connection thereto not separately ventilated to the external air.	3
<i>Washing Facilities</i>	
Absence of clean running hot and cold water or warm water to washing facilities.	2
Absence of clean running hot water or warm water to washing facilities.	149
Absence of soap to the washing facilities.	9
Absence of clean towels or other suitable means of drying to washing facilities.	7
Means of artificial lighting not properly maintained in the washing accommodation.	2
Washing accommodation not kept clean.	7
Washing accommodation not kept in an orderly condition.	2
Washing accommodation not kept clean and in an orderly condition.	4
Washing facilities not kept clean.	2
Washing facilities not properly maintained.	12
Washing accommodation unprovided with means of ventilation to the external air.	20
Absence of marking to show sex of user to the washing accommodation.	27
Insufficient washing facilities.	12
Absence of conveniently accessible washing facilities.	11
Absence of separate washing facilities for use of males and females.	11
Washing facilities unprovided with effective means of lighting.	2
Absence of door to washing facilities.	2
<i>Floors, Passages and Stairs</i>	
Not properly maintained.	212
Not kept free from obstruction.	92
Staircase unprovided with substantial handrail.	241
Open sides of staircase insufficiently guarded.	60
Floor opening not sufficiently fenced.	44
Insufficient headroom.	4
<i>Dangerous Machines</i>	
Absence of suitable guard.	135
Insecure guard.	1
Defective guard.	2
Lift motor room door not kept locked.	11

CONTRAVENTIONS	NO.
<i>First Aid</i>	
Absence if first aid box or cupboard to the prescribed standard.	109
First Aid box or cupboard not to prescribed standard for number of persons employed.	359
<i>Information for Employees</i>	
Absence of abstract.	653
NUMBER OF CONTRAVENTIONS FOUND	<u>3,620</u>
NUMBER OF CONTRAVENTION NOTICES	953

APPENDIX III

Accident Return - Year Ended 31.12.69

Persons Injured	Total	Workplace where Accident Occurred	Total
Men	88	1. (Office)	37
Women	115	2. (Retail Shop)	109
Boys	11	3. (Wholesale Shop/Warehouse)	38
Girls	7	4. (Catering Establishment)	29
	<u>221</u>	5. (Canteen)	<u>221</u>

CAUSATION CODE

Code			
11.	Machinery	-	Non power driven or relevant part in motion.
13.			Power driven or relevant part in motion.
14.			Power and non power driven. Relevant part at rest.
31.	Transport	-	Vehicle in motion not moved by power.
33.			Vehicle in motion moved by power.
34.			Vehicle stationery.
41.	Fire and Explosion		
43.	Electrical.		
45.	Hand tools.		
51.	Falls of persons	-	on or from fixed stairs.
			on or from ladders or step ladders.
			other falls from one level to another.
			falls on same level.
61.	Stepping on or striking against object or person.		
62.	Handling goods.		
63.	Struck by falling object.		
64.	Not otherwise specified.		
			<u>221</u>



NATURE OF INJURY CODE

Code		
10.	Fractures and dislocations.	28
11.	Sprains and strains.	63
13.	Amputations.	4
14.	Open wounds and surface injury.	43
15.	Bruising, crushing and concussion.	74
16.	Foreign body in orifice - includes eye.	2
17.	Burns.	4
18.	Poisoning - includes gassing etc.	-
19.	Multiple injuries of a different nature.	1
20.	Other injuries not definable.	2
		<hr/>
		221
		<hr/>

## NOISE CONTROL

There was again an increase in the number of complaints of noise, 143 being received during 1969 as against 125 in 1968. These complaints involved 953 visits for investigations, many of these during the late evening and night hours. The large number of visits again reflects the difficulty of dealing with this type of nuisance. Of the 143 complaints received 93 were found to be justified and 50 not justified. In some instances complaints were received for the second or third time about nuisances previously regarded as abated. This occurs particularly where noise is emitted when doors normally kept closed are left open or where the level of noise from, say, loud speaker equipment is occasionally operated with the volume at too high a level. The majority of justifiable complaints are usually resolved by negotiation and by advice given to the offending person or firm, but even so it was found necessary to issue abatement notices in 25 cases. 86 of the 93 justifiable complaints were abated during the year and also a further 10 about which complaints had been received during 1968 but which had not been resolved by the end of that year.

Again there were more complaints about noise from industry than from domestic premises. 32 of the complaints, the largest proportion, concerned works of building and engineering construction and were mostly due to the use of pneumatic equipment and unsilenced road breaking tools. All these complaints were found to be justified but were abated within a short time. The other sources of industrial noise were mainly factory processes and because of the different types of noise source these generally proved to be the most difficult to resolve. On the domestic side, complaints about the barking of dogs were again in the majority, there being 24 such cases. Noise from social activities such as music from clubs and bingo halls also produced problems as did also the banging of car doors by persons leaving these places during the late evening and night hours. In fact, noise being a subjective problem results in complaints being made about noise from the most unexpected sources, as for example, the ringing of church bells.

The establishment and operation of industrial and commercial premises in close proximity to dwellings produces most of the complaints. As an illustration a family type laundry was fairly recently taken over by a large nationally known towel supply firm who proceeded to make full use of the premises. Nuisance was caused particularly by the leaving open of very large entrance doors which allowed machinery and loudspeaker noise to annoy occupiers of nearby dwellings. As a result of lengthy negotiations with the firm a complete new heating and ventilation system has been installed which enables the doors of the factory to be kept closed except when goods are received or despatched. In addition the large boilerhouse door was bricked up and silencers fitted to fan intakes. These works involved considerable expense but even now doors are still occasionally left open and complaints are received at the Department on each such occasion.

Launderettes established in close proximity to dwellings are frequent causes of complaints because of the varied types of equipment which are likely to produce noise and vibration problems. Vibration is difficult to deal with in existing premises with wooden floors and often involves the replacement of sections of the floor by solid foundations for machinery. The isolation of water pipes from the building structure particularly those made of copper is also often found to be necessary to prevent water hammer.

Three complaints were connected with British Rail. One was of noise from railway engine sheds in the South Leeds area and was due principally to the running of diesel engines during refuelling. This has now been resolved by the construction of a special refuelling shed, and the incidental "tooting" of sirens for signalling purposes has been cut to a minimum. In the second case noise from compressors was completely eliminated by the sound proofing of the compressor house. The third case concerned nuisance from noise and vibration caused by pile driving for the construction of an under-pass under the railway for the new Stanningley By-Pass. A schedule of pile driving times was negotiated and resulted in complaints being reduced to a minimum.

The assessment of noise and whether a complaint is or is not justified requires the personal judgement of a qualified Inspector, but instruments may be used to assist in this assessment. In the past a simple sound level indicator which indicates total noise level complying with BS.3489 has been used. During the year the Council approved the expenditure of nearly £1,600 for the purchase of noise measuring equipment which incidentally includes "D" weighting for the measurement of aircraft noise should the Department be called upon at any time to deal with this. The equipment includes facilities for octave band analysis, a pen recorder for obtaining a visible trace, and a tape-recorder for recording particular noises. The equipment is being used on an ever-increasing scale, particularly when dealing with industrial processes which give rise to special noise problems.

The British Standard method of rating industrial noise (Brit. Standard 4142 : 1967) is used wherever possible. Abatement of nuisances is secured by statutory procedure under the nuisance provisions of the Public Health Act, 1936, and the Noise Abatement Act, 1960. This requires that the works necessary to secure abatement of nuisance must be specified, and this produces difficulties, particularly when the necessary works may be unreasonable in that they are out of proportion to the circumstances. The Public Health (Recurring Nuisances) Act, 1969, came into operation on the 25th July, 1969, and gives local authorities more effective powers to deal with nuisances which have abated but are likely to recur on the same premises. A Prohibition Notice may be served to prevent a



recurrence of nuisance even when for the time being the nuisance has ceased. These strengthened powers do not, however, change the position so far as specifying the works to be carried out.

The Ministry of Housing and Local Government in Circular 36/69 requested local authorities to submit a report on the extent and effectiveness of the measures taken to combat industrial noise. This report was submitted and drew attention in particular to difficulties encountered in dealing with planning applications. It is felt that the Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) Order, 1963, gives insufficient control over the type of activity which may be carried on under the term "light industrial building". It is the Department's opinion that noisy processes should be specially scheduled, that at outline stage of an application to develop, better information should be supplied in respect of the proposed use of the building, and that local authorities should be given powers to call for details of the installation of machinery likely to cause noise or vibration in order that control of these could be exercised at planning stage.

During the year 5 Assistant Supervisory Public Health Inspectors attended a short course on noise control at the Leeds College of Technology.



SMOKE CONTROL

Atmospheric Pollution Records

The nine volumetric instruments and eight standard deposit gauges continued in use and the recorded levels of smoke and sulphur dioxide are set out on pages 110 and 111 and of solid deposits on page 113.

It will be noted that the results for the winter period, during which time more coal is being burned on domestic fires, greatly exceed those for the summer months.

The following table shows the decline which has taken place between the results for the first full year of operation of these instruments as compared with 1969.

SITE NUMBER	RESULTS OF FIRST FULL YEAR		RESULTS - 1969	
	SMOKE	SO <sub>2</sub>	SMOKE	SO <sub>2</sub>
3	152	166	66	179
4	280	403	94	207
18	312	260	85	206
19	315	375	81	224
21	281	354	77	221
24	306	375	93	218
25	250	218	87	166
26	330	300	134	192
27	283	398	53	241

Smoke Control Areas

The work in extending smoke control to other houses and areas of the City has continued and during the year the City Council made 6 new Smoke Control Orders. These affected 7,758 domestic premises and 1,522 acres, as follows:-

- No. 76 Scott Hall (Newton Lodge)
- No. 77 Beeston (Cross Flatts)
- No. 78 Beeston (Cardinal)
- No. 79 Beeston (Allenby)
- No. 80 Beeston (Wesley)
- No. 81 Bramley (Kirkstall Abbey)

7 Smoke Control Orders became operative during the year, as follows:-

No. 71 Bramley (Wyther) 1968	Operative	1. 7. 69
No. 72 Moortown (Miles Hill) 1968	"	1. 7. 69
No. 73 Crossgates (Killingbeck) 1968	"	1. 7. 69
No. 74 Bramley (Sandford) 1968	"	1.10.69
No. 75 Chapel Allerton (Scott Hall Road) 1968	"	1.10.69
No. 76 Scott Hall (Newton Lodge) 1969	"	1.12.69
No. 77 Beeston (Cross Flatts) 1969	"	1.12.69

These Orders increased the number of domestic premises affected by Smoke Control by 12,584 and the acreage by 1,893. Therefore, on the 31st of December, 1969, 58,145 houses and 16,490 acres were affected by operative Orders.

During the year 6 Orders were confirmed by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government but it is unfortunate to have to record an objection to the No. 78 Beeston (Cardinal) Order. The Clean Air Act, 1956, does require that a local authority on having made an Order must advertise the fact in the London Gazette, local papers and by notices exhibited in the area concerned. The notice must explain the general effect of the Order and give an address where the Order or map referred to may be examined. It also provides that anyone affected may object to the confirmation of such Order, providing the objection is lodged with the Ministry of Housing and Local Government within six weeks of the last date of publication of the notice. Since the smoke control programme commenced, it is pleasing to record that only a very small number of persons have made such objections. It has been possible to convince these objectors of the real need for the benefits to be obtained by smoke control measures with the result that objections have subsequently been withdrawn. In spite of every effort to convince this objector, the man concerned did not agree to withdraw but did agree to his objection being dealt with by written representation instead of by public inquiry. However, this is only the second objection out of some 80 Orders not withdrawn and whilst conceding the right of individuals affected to object, it is frustrating to find that one person can prevent or delay work deemed to be necessary by the local authority and indeed welcomed by the majority of householders. In this instance a total of 828 local authority houses are concerned and the position became no easier to contemplate when it became known that workmen who were awaiting to proceed with works at these houses were likely to be laid off because of the delay occasioned by this objection. The objection had not been resolved before the end of the year.

### **The Clean Air Act 1968 (Commencement No. 1) Order 1968**

The above Order was made on the 2nd December, 1968, by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, to appoint a day on which certain sections of the above Act should come into force, i.e. the 1st April, 1969.

Section 8, 9, and 10 of the Act make certain alterations to the law regarding smoke control areas, as follows:-

#### **Section 8**

The original Act of 1956 (Section 11) stated that any local authority may make a smoke control area. This section of the new Act gives power to the appropriate Minister, after due consultation, to *require* a local authority to prepare for his approval a programme of smoke control for its area and upon approval to proceed to carry it out by making smoke control orders. In applying this section, the Minister is required to consult with the authority, after which, if he is satisfied that smoke pollution in the area concerned ought to be abated and that the authority has made no or not enough smoke control orders, he may issue directions for a programme of smoke control to be submitted within a period of six months. If the Minister rejects the programme in whole or in part, or the authority fails to submit a programme, then he may make an order declaring the authority to be in default and directing it to carry out in a specified period a programme devised by him.

#### **Section 9**

This section strengthens the powers of local authorities to enforce smoke control orders by creating two offences in relation to the acquisition and sale of unauthorised solid fuel in smoke control areas. Though the fuel will most commonly be raw coal except those types of coal which are "authorised", the term also includes, e.g. wood fuel, sawdust, briquettes and other types of manufactured fuel not declared to be "authorised".

An offence against the section is committed if any person (1) buys or otherwise acquires any unauthorised solid fuel intending it to be used in a building or boiler plant in a smoke control area provided that it is not intended to be used in a building or fireplace exempted under Section 11 of the principal Act or (2) delivers unauthorised solid fuel to a building in an area or to premises in an area where there is a boiler or plant of the kind described in (1) above.

The section applies only to retail sale and selling by retail includes any stage of the transaction between sale and actual delivery provided that delivery is or will be affected by or on behalf of the seller. It does not cover the sale to a customer who collects the fuel at the seller's premises or any straightforward retail sale over the counter.

An authority may permit unauthorised fuel to be acquired or sold to premises in an area being used for investigation or research into problems or air pollution. It is a necessary constituent of an offence that the fuel is for use in an area but it is a defence if the person selling for delivery believed and had reasonable grounds for believing either that the building was exempted or the buyer intended to use the fuel in an exempted fireplace or plant.



## Section 10

(1) Enables a local authority to bring into operation immediately on confirmation or at any time thereafter, an order varying a previous smoke control order, providing that the only effect is to exempt specified buildings or fireplaces (or classes of buildings or fireplace) from the operation of the order. The date of confirmation of the original order becomes the operative date of the varying order.

(2) Prevents a local authority from postponing the date of operation of an order made previously for more than 12 months.

(3) If the proposed operative date of any postponed order is later than one year after this section becomes operative the postponement shall take effect on the 1st April, 1970, except as the Minister may otherwise direct.

(4) Under Schedule 1 to the original Act, an objection not withdrawn required the Minister to order a local inquiry. There is now the alternative to the Minister to afford the objector or objectors an opportunity of being heard by a person appointed by him for the purpose.

(5) This subsection enables the local authority at the time of resolving to make a smoke control order to pass a resolution concerning designation of appliances as inelegible for grant in the area covered by the order. The Housing Act of 1964 required that such designation could only be dealt with after the order had been signed and sealed on behalf of the authority.

## Shortage of Solid Smokeless Fuels

Just before Christmas a letter was received from a fuel merchant in the City regarding the above matter. The writer, who also included the names of five other merchants, requested an easing of restrictions for a period of about two months to avert a fuel crisis at Christmas. From the receipt of the letter to the end of the year, the weather deteriorated on occasions with periods of severe cold and snow and there is no doubt that this made the position worse by causing delays in deliveries of these fuels to and within the City. To those not intimately concerned with fuel supplies it was extremely difficult to judge the overall situation, for it appeared that other factors may have contributed to the position such as the influenza epidemic and the strike in the collieries.

In order to obtain more information, letters were sent to the Solid Smokeless Fuels Federation at Sheffield and to three local offices of merchants' organisations but in the meantime a further small number of reports were received. These included a dealer who because of not being able to obtain the correct fuels stated that it was his intention to deliver coal into smoke control areas and one from a householder in an area whose merchant had delivered coal to her house.

A very detailed and extensive reply was received on behalf of the merchants' organisations which referred to (a) Gloco and gas cokes being only available at the rate of 65 per cent. of the previous year, (b) that the strike had affected production of Sunbrite and (c) that premium fuels were only being supplied to merchants with an established past performance.

It will obviously be necessary to again refer to this matter since there did not appear to be any improvement by the end of the year.

In the meantime it cannot be too strongly emphasized that as supplies improve, those with the necessary storage facilities should take in stocks up to the limit of their capacity so that when demand is again heavy the supplies can be made more readily available to persons on small incomes or with little storage space.

## Smoke Observations

415 smoke observations were taken on industrial chimneys and 26 notices were served in respect of contraventions of the Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) Regulations, 1958. In all cases the occupier of premises where the offences were observed were advised immediately of the contraventions and at the same time inspection of the furnaces was made to establish the reason for the contraventions. In addition many visits were made to advise and instruct operators on correct firing methods. Public Health Inspectors visiting factories and other premises in connection with their duties under the Factories Act and/or Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act also visited boilerhouses to inspect and record details of the installed plant.

During the year one prosecution was instituted for contraventions of the Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) Regulations. This case was brought due to a continuous emission of dark smoke for a period of 28 minutes. The occupier of the premises pleaded guilty and the firm was fined £10.

The performance of industrial chimneys continues to show improvement, industry continuing to improve furnaces and the large amounts of money spent in this connection to have plant operating smokelessly when burning the fuel for which they were designed improves efficiency, saves money and results in a cleaner atmosphere. During the year the trend towards the use of natural gas increased, the department being advised of many large schemes in which this fuel is to be used serving municipal buildings, office blocks and industrial processes and plant.



## Installation of New Furnaces

During the year 117 notifications for the installation of new furnaces were received. No applications for prior approval of new boiler plant were received.

## Grit and Dust Emissions

In the report for 1968 reference was made to serious emissions of grit and dust from a foundry which after considerable work in sampling and analysis of the dust was found to be due to a faulty dust arrestment plant. During the year works were carried out which included a new housing to the fabric bag arrestment plant, replacement of a number of defective bags and the modification of the operation of the plant to ensure the maximum collection by the bag plant. A considerable amount of money was spent in the abatement of this nuisance.

On the 1st April, 1969, Section 2 of the Clean Air Act, 1968, was brought into operation. This section repealed Section 5 of the Clean Air Act, 1956, which required that best practicable means must be employed to minimise the emission of grit and dust from furnaces burning solid fuel or solid waste. Section 2 of the 1968 Act makes it an offence if the occupier of a building containing a furnace fails to use any practicable means there may be for minimising the emission of grit and dust from a chimney. The Ministry of Housing and Local Government may by regulations prescribe limits on the rates of emission of grit and dust from the chimneys of furnaces with a heating capacity of 55,000 British thermal units per hour or more and different limits may be prescribed for different cases and according to different circumstances. An offence is committed if on any day grit or dust is emitted from a chimney serving a furnace which exceeds the relevant limit. A defence is available if the person owning the furnace can prove that best practicable means had been used for minimising the alleged emission. The section extends control of grit and dust to furnaces in which liquid and gaseous matter is burnt, the intention being to control furnaces where the stock contributes to the emission. No regulations have yet been made under this section but standards of acceptable emissions as set out in the report of the Working Party on grit and dust published in 1967 are available for reference as also is the publication "Grit and Dust - The Measurement of Emissions from Boiler and Furnace Chimneys - Standard Levels of Emission".

On 1st October, 1969, Section 3 of the Clean Air Act, 1968, was brought into operation. This section replaces Section 6 of the Principal Act as respects "new furnaces" which were planned to be installed from the operative date. The section reproduces the requirements of Section 6 of the Principal Act as regards the provision of grit and dust arrestment plant but extends them to a wider range of furnaces, specifically, to furnaces used to burn pulverised fuel, furnaces used to burn other solid matter at a rate of 100lbs. or more per hour or furnaces in which any liquid or gaseous matter is burnt at a rate equivalent to 1¼ million BTU's per hour. The section also gives power to the Minister to raise or lower the limits at which the section operates subject to approval of both Houses of Parliament. The above refers to furnaces in a building but Section 9 of the Principal Act which deals with grit and dust from outdoor furnaces, that is the furnace of any boiler or industrial plant (being a boiler or plant attached to a building or for the time being fixed to or installed on any land) is made to apply to this section by Paragraph 4 of Schedule 1 of the 1968 Act. Section 3 requires that no new furnace shall be used to burn the fuels indicated above unless the furnace has proper grit and dust arrestment plant which has been approved by the local authority or has been installed in accordance with plans and specifications approved by the local authority and that the plant is properly maintained and operated. If the local authority refuse to approve the arrestment plant they must state their reasons in writing. There is a right of appeal to the Minister of Housing and Local Government within 28 days of receiving the local authority's written decision.

Section 4 which came into operation on the same date provides a certificate of exemption from the requirement of Section 3. Under Section 4 the Minister may by regulation exempt any class of furnace whilst used for a prescribed purpose. The Clean Air (Arrestment Plant) (Exemption) Regulations, 1969, were made under this section and came into operation on the 1st October, 1969.

These exemptions are -

1. Mobile or transportable furnaces for the purpose of providing

- (a) a temporary source of heat or power during any building operations or work of engineering construction,
- (b) a temporary source of heat or power for investigation and research, and
- (c) a temporary source of heat or power for the purpose of agriculture.

2. Furnaces, other than furnaces designed to burn solid matter at a rate of 1 ton per hour or more which fall within any of the following descriptions and in which the matter being heated does not contribute to the emission of grit or dust. The classes of furnace include furnaces burning liquid matter, gas, or liquid matter and gas, hand-fired sectional or magazine type gravity fed furnaces burning solid fuel and other furnaces provided with hand-fed stokers, chain grate stokers and coking stokers designed to burn solid matter at a rate of not more than



25lbs. per hour for each square foot of grate area, grate surface or area of combustion chamber provided that the plant is not used for the incineration of refuse.

The section also provides for the local authority to consider exemption of a furnace in accordance with the conditions of the section being satisfied. Where the local authority decide not to grant an exemption the local authority must notify the applicant in writing and give their reasons. The applicant has 28 days to appeal to the appropriate Minister who may or may not confirm the local authority's decision.

Section 5 became operative on the 1st October, and relates to the measurements of grit, dust and fumes from furnaces. Whereas section 7 of the principal Act dealt with the measurement of grit and dust emitted from furnaces in a building used (a) to burn pulverised fuel or (b) to burn at a rate of 1 ton an hour or more solid fuel in any other form or solid waste, this section extends the size of plant involved to those furnaces installed to burn (a) pulverised fuel or (b) to burn at a rate of 100lbs. or more an hour any other solid matter or (c) to burn at a rate equivalent to 1¼ million or more British thermal units an hour, in liquid or gaseous matter. The local authority may serve notices requiring measurements to be made. In the case of plant burning pulverised fuel or solid matter or any liquid or gaseous matter at a rate of 28 million British thermal units an hour or more the occupier of the building must carry out the measurements. In the case of plant burning (a) less than 1 ton an hour of solid matter other than pulverised fuel or (b) less than 28 million British thermal units an hour liquid or gaseous matter the industrialist may serve a counter notice on the local authority requiring the local authority to carry out the measurements at its own expense and the local authority is obliged to do so unless the counter notice is, in writing, withdrawn. The occupier in these circumstances must make adaptations to the chimney to enable the measurements to be made including the provision of scaffolding where necessary and such facilities as may be required to enable the sampling equipment to be used. The Clean Air (Measurement of Grit and Dust) Regulations, 1968, apply and prescribe the requirements to be observed. It is understood that these regulations are to be amended at the same time as new regulations under Section 2 are made to prescribe limits on the rates of emissions from chimneys. Paragraph 10 of Schedule I of the 1968 Act amends the definition of 'chimney' to include 'flues'. It should be noted that paragraph 2 of Schedule I of the 1968 Act enables regulations to be made under Section 7 (2) of the principal Act requiring the measurement of 'fumes' in addition to that of grit and dust.

## Fumes

Section 13 (1) of the 1968 Act defines fumes as 'any airborne solid matter smaller than dust'. Section 7 of the 1968 Act enables the Minister to apply, by regulations, to fumes certain provisions of this Act and of the principal Act relating to grit, dust and smoke. No regulations have yet been made.

## Heights of Chimneys

Section 6 of the Clean Air Act, 1968, came into operation on the 1st April, 1969, and introduces a new control by the local authority over the heights of furnace chimneys. Chimneys serving processes not involving the combustion of fuel continue to be controlled under Section 10 of the principal Act. Section 6 applies to chimneys of all furnaces used to burn pulverised fuel; or other solid matter at a rate of 100lbs. or more an hour; or any liquid or gaseous matter at a rate equivalent to 1¼ million British thermal units an hour or more. An exemption under Section 10 of the principal Act in respect of chimneys to be constructed in connection with residences, shops or offices now no longer applies. Control under this section applies when:-

- (i) a new chimney is built to serve a new or existing furnace,
- (ii) a furnace served by an existing chimney is enlarged,
- (iii) a furnace served by an existing chimney is removed and replaced by one having a lower combustion chamber.

An offence is committed by the occupier of a building or person having possession of a boiler or industrial plant (other than an exempted plant) if he uses a furnace without having obtained the approval of the local authority for the height of the chimney or if he fails to comply with one or more conditions subject to which approval has been conferred.

A prescribed form has been published by the Ministry on which particulars of the plant are required to be provided. The local authority must give the applicant a written determination of his application within 4 weeks otherwise the proposals are deemed to be approved without qualification unless a longer period has been agreed with the applicant in writing. The factors to be taken into account when considering application are those previously required by section 10 of the principal Act together with reference to the memorandum of Miscellaneous Provisions, 1956, and the guidance set out in the Ministry of Housing and Local Government memorandum on chimney heights.

In considering an application the local authority may approve or reject the application with or without qualification or subject to conditions as to the rate or quality or the rate and quality of the emissions of the chimney.

During the year chimneys continued to be linked with the submission of building plans but after the 1st April prescribed forms were issued for consideration of approval of the height of chimney for all plants to which this section applies.

The total number of chimneys approved during the year was 117, 40 being dealt with before the 1st April, 77 being dealt with after the 1st April of which 14 were dealt with under Section 6, the other 63, being plants smaller than the rating which this section applies, were dealt with under the provisions of Section 120 of the Leeds Corporation Act, 1956, and Building Regulations, 1965. Of the chimneys dealt with during the year 104 were approved as proposed and in 13 cases a greater height was required, the minimum additional height being 3 ft. whilst the maximum additional height required was 21 ft.

Each particular case was carefully considered, and once again the discharge terminal of flues from coin-operated launderettes and dry cleaning units required special attention.

### Smoke Nuisance

Under the provisions of Section 16 of the Clean Air Act, 1956, smoke other than

- (a) smoke emitted from the chimney of a private dwelling, or
- (b) dark smoke emitted from a chimney on a building or from a chimney serving the furnace of a boiler or industrial plant attached to a building or for the time being fixed to or installed on any land

was dealt with if it was a nuisance to the inhabitants of the neighbourhood as a statutory nuisance under the provisions of Part 3 of the Public Health Act, 1936. On the 1st October, 1969, Section 1 of the Clean Air Act, 1968, was brought into operation extending the scope of Section 1 of the Principal Act by making it an offence to emit dark smoke from any industrial or trade premises otherwise than from a chimney. This section makes it an immediate offence to emit dark smoke, although there is a statutory defence under which the occupier if he proved that the emission was inadvertent or that on discovering it he took all practical steps to prevent or minimise the emission. During the year no notices were served in respect of dark smoke under the provisions of this Section. Such emissions are no longer classed as smoke nuisances. The Clean Air (Emission of Dark Smoke) (Exemption) Regulations, 1969, were brought into operation on the same date and exempt, subject to conditions, the emission of dark smoke caused by the burning of any prescribed matter and also include any conditions which may be applicable in the circumstances. The effect of this is to permit the burning of certain materials which it would be unsafe or impractical to dispose of in any other manner or which it is reasonably necessary to burn in the open for a particular purpose or reason.

Prior to the 1st October the above were dealt with as smoke nuisances. Other emissions than those mentioned above continued to be dealt with as smoke nuisances under the provisions of Section 16 of the principal Act. During the year 15 notices were served for the abatement of smoke nuisances.

### Alkali etc. Works

Visits were again paid to the five premises formerly under the jurisdiction of the H.M. Alkali Inspector. The plants continued to function satisfactorily with the exception of one plant which caused smoke nuisance from time to time towards the end of the year. The problems associated with this plant will take time to remedy, but it is hoped that during the early part of 1970 negotiations will result in the required changes. The close liaison with the District Alkali Inspector continues and from time to time he has been asked to deal with emissions from chimneys serving processes at factories in the City.

Section 11 of the Clean Air Act, 1968, came into operation on the 1st April, 1969, and makes two alterations to Section 17 of the Principal Act which deals with the relationship of the Clean Air Act to the Alkali etc. Works Regulation Act, 1906. The Minister has received very few requests for consent for local authorities to take proceedings for offences under Section 1, 5 and 16, in relation to registered premises. The effect of Section 11 is to discontinue the functions of local authorities in relation to dark smoke, grit and dust emissions, and smoke nuisances arising from registered premises.



## **Railways**

No complaints were received during the year of smoke nuisance from British Rail locomotives. The Middleton Light Railway continues to operate using coal fired engines and although there is a possibility of smoke nuisance from such engines when fired by coal no complaints were received during the year.

## **Exemption for the Purpose of Investigation and Research**

Exemption for the Leeds University chimney under the Clean Air Act, 1956, was renewed for another year. Due to the repeal of Section 5 of the 1956 Act in respect of the requirement that grit and dust from furnaces shall be minimised, a similar requirement was made under Section 2 of the Clean Air Act, 1968. The exemption was approved subject to the conditions as before. Records of the use of the coal fired plant were examined by the Inspectors of the Department in accordance with the conditions imposed by the local authority in granting the exemption.

CITY OF LEEDS – SMOKE CONTROL AREAS

Smoke Control Orders	Classes of Buildings					Acreage of Area	Date Order Made	Date Order Confirmed	Date Order In Operation
	Domestic	Commercial	Industrial	Other	Total				
Nos. 1 to 75	57719	4831	856	1674	65080	16308.33	—	—	—
No. 76 Scott Hall (Newton Lodge)	1016	3	1	4	1024	230.	6.1.69	24.4.69	1.12.69
No. 77 Beeston (Cross Flatts)	2529	83	8	15	2635	200.	6.1.69	24.4.69	1.12.69
No. 78 Beeston (Cardinal)	1180	34	11	16	1241	200.	14.4.69	—	—
No. 79 Beeston (Allenby)	946	11	2	3	962	178.	14.4.69	8.9.69	1.6.70
No. 80 Beeston (Wesley	1237	24	15	13	1289	240.	7.7.69	1.12.69	1.10.70
No. 81 Bramley (Kirkstall Abbey)	850	23	5	18	896	474.	17.11.69	—	—
	65477	5009	898	1743	73127	17830.33	—	—	—

SMOKE FILTER APPARATUS  
SMOKE IN MICROGRAMMES PER CUBIC METRE

1969	AVERAGE DAILY CONCENTRATION										HIGHEST DAILY CONCENTRATION								
	SITE NUMBER										SITE NUMBER								
	3	4	18	19	21	24	25	26	27	3	4	18	19	21	24	25	26	27	
January	136	201	86	154	143	127	196	265	104	566	476	264	466	482	412	700	689	321	
February	82	107	99	104	93	78	115	230	78	236	228	289	232	282	202	310	475	171	
March	74	115	239	112	108	112	106	207	86	602	709	1000	722	618	465	608	1012	535	
April	50	*	109	64	55	79	75	134	45	224	110	319	274	173	246	329	331	207	
May	40	65	83	62	52	84	69	101	48	96	135	199	125	107	171	152	189	111	
June	28	49	39	40	32	63	47	55	34	69	90	86	83	70	114	95	105	66	
July	19	31	24	27	23	49	34	42	22	47	72	57	61	45	90	77	89	47	
August	22	34	31	27	27	50	31	43	29	45	68	68	55	50	88	85	85	64	
September	37	57	47	39	39	79	47	69	34	86	113	91	118	111	166	116	127	101	
October	77	112	76	93	87	128	99	115	58	229	269	237	227	322	346	265	288	218	
November	83	117	95	106	139	90	105	134	52	375	294	308	321	312	308	267	481	158	
December	144	153	98	150	127	184	119	222	51	1033	613	324	931	668	525	647	958	128	

SITE NUMBER	3	Temple Newsam	19	Hyde Terrace	25	Potternewton Lane
	4	Market Buildings	21	Y.W.C.A.	26	Stanley Road
	18	Blenheim	24	Kirkstall Road	27	Park Square

\* Insufficient number of results available.



SULPHUR DIOXIDE VOLUMETRIC APPARATUS  
SULPHUR DIOXIDE IN MICROGRAMMES PER CUBIC METRE OF AIR

	AVERAGE DAILY CONCENTRATION										HIGHEST DAILY CONCENTRATION									
	SITE NUMBER										SITE NUMBER									
	3	4	18	19	21	24	25	26	27		3	4	18	19	21	24	25	26	27	
January	285	404	287	366	349	255	298	350	309		500	740	567	700	588	502	666	1305	717	
February	214	303	201	282	267	211	201	278	297		395	550	418	471	511	396	354	521	523	
March	178	247	292	221	223	196	158	227	295		746	904	987	793	586	615	594	855	916	
April	162	*	208	179	191	181	150	206	240		543	409	624	546	410	419	583	598	589	
May	123	166	204	183	167	162	127	163	202		280	301	353	435	314	352	246	319	408	
June	136	148	137	144	156	183	116	135	165		316	271	211	243	250	366	209	276	247	
July	120	147	130	160	150	195	110	132	162		222	238	216	294	256	300	191	204	270	
August	139	117	113	178	161	171	110	126	161		316	197	200	387	266	294	182	339	234	
September	171	151	144	175	176	203	133	152	192		335	231	275	327	322	443	270	279	284	
October	208	235	241	267	271	275	193	189	283		414	472	446	491	471	399	297	312	445	
November	203	264	264	264	267	274	190	185	292		420	433	464	464	467	416	375	317	465	
December	215	305	253	277	275	310	206	169	292		554	572	471	613	520	515	531	370	501	

- 3

Temple Newsam

19

Hyde Terrace

25

Potternewton Lane
- 4

Market Buildings

21

Y.W.C.A.

26

Stanley Road
- 18

Blenheim

24

Kirkstall Road

27

Park Square

\* Insufficient number of results available.

DEPOSIT GAUGES RECORDS, 1939 – 1969  
ENGLISH TONS PER SQUARE MILE PER ANNUM

S T A T I O N S									
Year	Headingley	City Centre	York Road	Hunslet	Temple Newsam	Armley Park	St. James's Hospital	Burley Park	Roundhay
1939	155.32	314.96	255.74	*234.74	122.67	—	—	—	—
1940	†180.30	†413.29	+247.36	†279.58	†243.33	—	—	—	—
1941	188.31	†285.51	ø129.75	*301.31	164.21	—	—	—	—
1942	†138.21	*371.14	—	*235.37	*159.03	—	—	—	—
1943	186.93	389.03	—	271.82	171.43	—	—	—	—
1944	175.37	374.50	—	277.14	†114.80	—	—	—	—
1945	*151.29	*288.44	—	*262.11	*139.27	—	—	—	—
1946	*146.50	326.26	—	*267.10	*166.64	ø176.12	ø87.27	—	—
1947	x121.94	288.76	—	*209.66	149.12	*367.06	*183.13	—	—
1948	162.78	338.02	—	213.49	*134.68	327.56	211.20	—	—
1949	181.24	411.91	—	225.68	164.28	414.14	220.55	630.62	—
1950	195.36	378.57	—	206.31	147.62	494.91	205.88	664.56	—
1951	*228.04	403.97	—	229.99	162.32	532.86	†199.00	714.33	—
1952	*135.00	356.58	—	199.43	126.34	370.85	*184.39	430.99	—
1953	159.28	348.84	—	183.17	117.59	400.56	182.72	516.50	—
1954	184.21	354.14	—	x245.99	†109.14	383.11	208.49	453.34	—
1955	*115.74	288.50	—	†316.83	*120.47	296.30	177.16	*272.78	—
1956	*129.81	287.22	—	†359.44	†100.97	284.95	195.15	319.63	—
1957	125.46	264.27	—	385.63	*140.30	239.06	188.00	268.70	—
1958	*115.75	265.82	—	*440.80	†98.64	249.96	212.94	*204.88	ø74.87
1959	134.67	243.59	—	+254.57	*131.86	236.84	*189.03	261.97	*111.93
1960	149.89	258.78	—	*260.89	145.18	*269.04	229.87	314.61	129.02
1961	148.08	303.75	—	*226.22	192.16	252.88	232.04	351.27	150.67
1962	†189.94	289.20	—	*246.52	*168.77	*217.91	†206.27	286.63	*126.94
1963	210.29	384.60	—	254.28	†140.43	275.96	308.79	366.09	165.24
1964	*150.89	333.45	—	238.91	184.45	238.58	261.63	331.63	*153.20
1965	†146.29	333.79	—	251.83	†160.96	*248.41	*224.62	307.73	170.88
1966	169.51	*338.60	—	268.64	*146.87	260.43	*235.95	247.70	166.91
1967	*143.09	*276.31	—	203.40	165.60	279.11	*214.84	272.75	156.84
1968	†130.33	*246.21	—	*196.75	*160.61	*236.05	ø86.84	292.07	*118.69
1969	†159.7	274.5	—	316.7	*154.7	247.4	*154.6	250.4	123.0



STANDARD DEPOSIT GAUGES – MONTHLY DEPOSITS IN ENGLISH  
TONS PER SQUARE MILE – FOR YEARS 1968 & 1969

STATIONS																
	Headingley		Market Buildings		Hunslet		Temple Newsam		Armley Park		St. James's Hospital		Burley Park		Roundhay	
	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969
	January	10.57	16.9	27.66	23.9	10.86	22.2	13.44	10.8	12.70	17.4	10.5	16.9	34.49	19.1	6.69
February	13.09	19.1	15.75	21.4	23.15	74.4	8.50	10.0	19.90	21.5	15.30	15.2	29.51	16.5	9.46	11.8
March	15.87	36.2	35.59	28.0	21.63	45.7	21.92	11.9	19.29	25.9	—	18.1	19.01	23.0	15.95	11.5
April	13.02	13.5	27.17	28.4	15.10	24.8	12.95	8.3	23.25	20.1	9.61	13.8	30.59	23.3	14.83	8.8
May	10.13	14.5	22.88	31.8	14.34	25.0	14.92	15.0	19.29	18.5	—	14.7	21.73	34.4	13.24	11.6
June	15.58	16.6	21.69	23.5	28.84	16.1	33.14	14.9	24.26	20.7	—	10.5	13.22	22.5	15.31	8.9
July	18.57	11.0	19.92	19.8	15.27	14.2	17.98	13.3	35.96	29.3	10.37	13.1	40.94	18.7	10.14	8.2
August	7.14	8.7	14.99	16.4	15.96	12.4	10.74	15.2	19.36	21.5	—	10.9	27.84	15.8	7.94	12.8
September	—	10.9	—	20.0	—	14.7	10.26	—	—	16.6	—	12.8	23.23	19.9	—	8.1
October	—	—	19.55	14.5	17.02	15.1	—	10.8	21.96	15.2	14.06	10.3	26.27	13.6	9.05	8.5
November	11.61	12.3	14.07	28.3	16.26	23.8	8.43	34.3	19.50	19.4	12.63	—	11.58	24.0	6.86	11.1
December	14.75	—	26.94	18.5	22.32	28.3	8.33	10.2	20.85	21.3	14.37	18.3	14.66	19.6	9.22	9.5
Total deposit for year	130.33 d'	159.7 d'	246.21 *	274.5 —	196.75 *	316.7 —	160.61 *	154.7 *	236.05 *	247.4 —	86.84 **	154.6 *	293.07 —	250.4 —	118.69 *	123.0 —
Monthly Average	13.03	16.0	22.37	22.9	17.89	26.4	14.60	14.1	21.46	20.6	12.41	14.1	24.42	20.9	10.79	10.3

d' = 10 months      \* = 11 months      \*\* = 7 months      — = Reading not available



RODENT CONTROL

2,127 complaints were received during 1969 by the Rodent Control Section. Of these 1,243 referred to rats, 785 to mice, 70 to pigeons and 29 to miscellaneous animals which included squirrels, cats, rabbits and moles.

The following table shows the number of new complaints of rats and mice analysed according to month and type of premises affected and which were serviced by the Rodent Control Section.

1969	RATS					MICE			
	B	PD	LA	A	TOTAL	B	PD	LA	TOTAL
January	23	93	4	—	120	3	21	4	28
February	17	74	3	1	95	1	13	—	14
March	17	83	1	—	101	5	6	2	13
April	14	120	1	—	135	4	8	—	12
May	18	99	3	—	120	1	8	1	10
June	16	68	3	2	89	—	9	—	9
July	12	69	2	—	83	—	7	—	7
August	16	95	—	—	111	—	5	—	5
September	20	80	—	—	100	4	8	2	14
October	17	81	7	—	105	3	8	1	12
November	16	70	3	—	89	—	7	—	7
December	10	85	—	—	95	2	9	—	11
TOTALS	196	1,017	27	3	1,243	23	109	10	142

- B = Business Premises
- PD = Private Dwellings
- LA = Local Authority properties
- A = Agricultural or Horticultural premises

Over the past 12 months there has been a steady decline in the number of rat complaints and a decrease of 381 from 1968. Intensive sewer baiting may be assumed to be having some bearing on the decrease in the number of complaints.

Inspections

12,840 inspections and visits were made in connection with complaints received and for service of rodent infested premises. In addition since servicing for mice was discontinued, except for premises involved in the storage and preparation of food and exceptional cases, 112 business premises and 447 private dwellings were inspected and occupiers advised as to the best method of treatment.

29,248 inspections were made for the purpose of sewer baiting and poison bait was laid at 25,939 manholes giving a total number of inspections for the year of 42,088.

Sewer Baiting

Two teams are employed in the baiting of sewer manholes in accordance with the Ministry’s recommendations using Fluoracetamide wherever this can be used under ‘safe conditions’. Owing to its high toxicity, this poison must be used with extreme care.

Treatments

Anti-coagulants are gradually becoming less effective for the elimination of rats and especially mice. Various chemicals have been incorporated with anti-coagulants in an endeavour to achieve more satisfactory results and although some are producing slightly better results, no poison is yet available, which under all conditions results in the clearance of premises.

Trapping in conjunction with the use of poison bait is now being resorted to with more favourable results.

No estimated kill by poison can be made, nor are records available of mice caught by occupiers of premises carrying out their own treatment but during the year 4,374 dead rodents were collected and destroyed.

## Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

22 informal notices were served for treatment and structural works.

20 premises were proofed and 273 premises cleared.

## General

After many comments in the Annual Report regarding permanent fixtures which hindered the servicing of premises for rodents, especially mice, it is gratifying to note that certain gas appliances are now being supplied with flexible tube connections which enable the occupier to move the appliance, without the danger of fracture, to carry out the necessary cleansing to wall surfaces and floors.

Arising out of complaints of rodents having gnawed through lead gas pipes, one such case was noted which might have resulted in serious consequences, except that the occupier was in the habit of turning off the main supply at the meter each evening. It is suggested that where service pipes run under floor spaces, these be run in hard metal in order to minimise any danger of leakage or explosion and injury to the occupants.

Hygiene still plays a major role in the prevention of rodent infestations and this cannot be too strongly stressed to occupiers especially of restaurants, cafes and kitchens. It is essential that all waste food be placed in satisfactory containers to which rodents cannot gain access, and arrangements made for the removal of waste material as often as may be necessary.



## GENERAL SANITATION

### District Inspection and Investigation of Complaints

7,815 houses were surveyed and examined and 8,545 re-inspections made. 1,726 statutory notices were served in relation to public health matters and 6,400 nuisances and housing defects remedied.

### Drainage and Closet Accommodation

1,344 public sewers affecting 3,926 houses or other premises were cleansed. Works of repair or maintenance were carried out to 193 defective public sewers and the cost recovered from the owners of the premises.

In 486 cases it was necessary to serve statutory notices under Section 39 of the Public Health Act, 1936. The drains of 18 houses were repaired or renewed by the Department in default and the cost recovered.

186 statutory notices were served under Section 17 of the Public Health Act, 1961, requiring the removal of stoppages from drains within 48 hours; 65 were cleansed by the Department in default and the cost recovered.

The Department cleansed or repaired 1,592 drains serving Housing Department and other Corporation owned properties.

286 Statutory Notices were served under Section 45 of the Public Health Act, 1936, in connection with defective closet accommodation. In 10 instances the work was carried out by the Department in the owners' default.

### Examination of Plans

The arrangements whereby certain plans of new buildings or alterations to existing buildings submitted for planning and bye-laws approval are referred to the Health Department for observation and comment continued. 2,136 plans of factories, offices, shops, food premises, etc. and plans in connection with application for improvement grants were examined and comments made regarding necessary amendments.

### Common Lodging Houses

One hundred and twenty-four visits of inspection were made to five common lodging houses. Approximately 90 per cent. of available accommodation is owned and managed by the Local Authority or the voluntary societies (Salvation Army and Church Army).

One traditional old type common lodging house, privately run for profit, remains and because of its deteriorating standards its continued use has been under close scrutiny for some time. In 1969 the view was taken that conditions were so far unsatisfactory that the Keeper's application for continuance of his registration should be refused. The Keeper appealed against this decision and eventually the appeal was heard before the Leeds Stipendiary Magistrate on 8th December, 1969, and it was allowed.

The applicant's case was that even though the lodging house was somewhat run-down, and might probably because of anticipated redevelopment of that area have only a limited future life, he was quite willing and indeed anxious to upgrade it to acceptable standards. Much stress was placed on the hardship that would have been caused to the inmates by closure, and one was brought to court to support the appeal who had been a lodger there for fifty years. The reluctance of inspecting officers to make demands for costly works in such a poor building with only a short anticipated life was also emphasized and interpreted as a lack of proper official guidance. As a result, this lodging house will continue in use and to that end will undergo radical upgrading in the months ahead.

The two hostels run by the Salvation Army are located in older areas becoming affected by redevelopment which could shorten their 'life'. Their authorities are negotiating with the local authority for a mutually acceptable site for a new larger purpose-designed hostel that could enlarge the scope of their work and affect economies by merging the two present units which they run in this City.

### Canal Boats

The use of canal boats as dwellings for families has really ceased and for that reason the legislation regarding 'registration' has been repealed. Nevertheless though 'registration' no longer applies there remains statutory control of conditions on canal boats and therefore during the year forty-three visits of inspection were made.

The defects disclosed amounted to fourteen and included such items as ventilation of crew's quarters, cleanliness, dampness, general items of disrepair and defective heating stoves. Owners are informed, and remedies are probably more readily forthcoming by this routine than if it were left to crews to make their own complaints to their employers, which they might be reluctant to do.



## Moveable Dwellings

During the year the temporary caravan site at Cottingley Springs, Whitehall Road, Leeds, 12, was opened. The facilities provided were as follows:-

1. Standing for 22 trailer caravans and their towing vehicles.
2. Sanitary accommodation consisting of a unitary block built of pre-cast concrete slabs with interior dividing walls of breeze slabs. The facilities provided were
  - (a) for males - 2 stainless steel urinals,  
2 wash down pedestal water closets,  
1 stainless steel wash basin with cold water only.
  - (b) for females-3 wash down pedestal water closets,  
1 stainless steel wash hand basin with cold water only.
3. Drinking water was provided at three stand pipe points supplied from an overhead holding tank of approximately 1,200 gallons.
4. 22 dustbins were provided - one for each caravan site.
5. A fire hydrant was provided adjacent to the water closet sanitary block.
6. The site area was covered and rolled with hard core and blinded off with crushed limestone.

Since the caravan site was provided there has been a great reduction in the number of itinerants coming to Leeds and staying on cleared ground. In fact this type of nuisance has been practically stopped. Against this however, the caravan site is visited twice a week by the Public Convenience Cleansing team and on every occasion the water closet basins have been found to be fouled. On six occasions it has been necessary for the departmental drainage flushing team to visit the site to rod away stoppages and on two occasions this has required the removal of the water closet pedestal basins to clear the stoppages which were found to be caused by, in one case an empty can and in the second, by mop heads.

On 24th December, 1969, vandalism of the site was so bad that a 4 ft. x 3 ft. breeze slab wall had been knocked down, the whole of the male water closets were covered in excreta as also was the wash basin.

Dogs were found to be kept in the cupboard which is used to house the calor gas cylinders and in general the site was in a deplorable state. Since the site was opened there has been a gradual deterioration due to misuse and vandalism and what would appear to be the carrying on of the business of scrap metal dealing etc. where despite constant pressure the unwanted materials are merely left lying about on the site.

## Pet Animals Act, 1951

8 licences were granted to persons keeping pet shops and 24 licences were renewed. All licensed pet shops were inspected to ensure that the conditions of licence were complied with.

## Animal Boarding Establishment Act, 1963

11 licences were granted to persons keeping boarding establishments for animals. Inspections revealed that minor improvements had been carried out to several kennels. All the premises were found to be satisfactory.

## Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951

1 licence was renewed for the only premises in the City now used for the manufacture of rag flock. There are 57 registered premises where filling materials are used. 1 formal sample of filling materials was taken and satisfactorily passed the prescribed cleanliness tests.

## Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933 (Part 11)

The number of entries on the statutory lists of sellers of Part II Poisons on 30th April, 1970 (the last day in the administrative year for the purpose of the Act) was 217.

4 samples were taken, two of which were satisfactory, one being outside the scope of the Act.

## Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926

25 samples of fertilisers were taken. In one sample the Phosphoric Acid content was 3.1% in excess of the quantity stated - not to the prejudice of the purchaser. In two samples the Phosphoric Acid content (both soluble and insoluble form) varied due to the reversion from soluble to insoluble form. Manufacturers are to make smaller quantities at any one time.

Offensive Trades

40 visits of inspection were paid to premises where offensive trades are carried on.

Hairdressers and Barbers

522 persons carrying on the trade of hairdresser or barber and their premises were on the register at 31st December, 1969. 60 visits of inspection were paid to these premises registered under the provisions of Section 244 of the Leeds Corporation Act, 1956.

Pigeons

70 complaints were received from occupiers of dwellings and business premises of nuisance from pigeons. 937 inspections were made; 1,292 birds were destroyed by shooting and trapping.

Sampling of Swimming Bath Waters

39 samples of public or school swimming bath water were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service for bacteriological examination. In addition, 27 samples were submitted to the City Analyst for chemical examination. Copies of reports of samples were forwarded to the Director of Baths and Wash-houses or the Director of Education for information and action if necessary.

Sewage Disposal

(Report of Mr. A. E. Naylor, City Engineer)

The sewerage of the City is generally reasonably adequate, except in the Wortley, Colton and Wykebeck areas. In the Wortley area restrictions on the development have been applied pending construction of the necessary relief works. The first two schemes are due to commence in 1970/71, and further schemes are in the design stage. Further progress in the Colton area is dependent on the completion of ground subsidence caused by coal mining. Preliminary design work has commenced on the Wykebeck drainage area.

The existing sewage treatment works at Knostrop have been in operation for more than forty years and an extensive scheme for modernisation is proceeding. Four additional humus tanks were completed towards the end of 1968 and are now in operation. Progress was maintained on the installation of eight mechanically scraped sedimentation tanks and these should be commissioned in 1970. The provision of mechanically operated detritus pits and the new replacement pumps for pumping crude sewage has been completed and are now in operation. Plans are in an advanced state for the construction of a partial treatment activated sludge plant to treat a flow of 15 m.g.d.

In general the works effluent complied with the Interim Consent Conditions of the Yorkshire Ouse and Hull River Authority who are now seeking to impose more stringent Consent Conditions.

The average of the final analysis from the Knostrop Works was:-

	mg/1
Suspended Solids	58
Permanganate Value	17.4
Biochemical Oxygen Demand	27.1

The disposal of sewage sludge continues to be one of the major problems, half of the sludge production can now be pumped into a new fly ash pond, which provides some temporary relief to the main lagoon alongside Skelton Grange Power Station. The new sludge treatment plant is under construction and this should be completed in 1971. During the commissioning of the plant the Authority will be pioneering the most advanced method of sludge heat treatment, pressing, and incineration yet installed in this country.

The activated sludge plant at Rodley Sewage Works continues to work satisfactorily. The treated effluent generally complies with the River Authority's Interim Conditions of Consent. The river Authority are to impose more stringent Conditions in 1970 and in order to meet these it is proposed to treat storm sewage on land which until recently has been used for agricultural purposes, which could reduce the high figures for B.O.D.

The analysis of effluent from the Rodley Works was:

	mg/1
Suspended Solids	61
Permanganate Value	18.5
Biochemical Oxygen Demand	55.5



Public Cleansing  
(Report by Mr. G. F. Mellor, Director of Public Cleansing)

Particulars of refuse collection and disposal during 1969 are as follows:-

	Tons
Household refuse and nightsoil collected	200,933
(a) dealt with at destructors	62,105
(b) disposed of at tips and for agricultural purposes.	123,897
(c) number of tons of cesspool contents discharged into Corporation sewers	14,931

3 tons of screened refuse dust was sold as manure to farmers.  
The number of dustbins provided and delivered to dwelling-houses was 8,529.

Water Sampling

399 samples of drinking water were taken by the Department for bacteriological examination. Of these, 372 were taken from the Corporation's main supply, 17 from springs, 10 from bore-holes. 11 samples of town's water were unsatisfactory but subsequent samples from the same domestic taps proved satisfactory. 6 samples from springs and 1 from a bore-hole were unsatisfactory.

Water Supply  
(Report of Mr. J. R. Roberts, General Manager and Engineer of the Waterworks Department)

The water supply of the area has been satisfactory both in quality and quantity during the year.  
Bacteriological examination of raw water arriving at Eccup and Headingley Filtration Works were made during the year and the water going into supply after filtration and chlorination was also classified. The following table shows the results of these examinations.

SUMMARY OF BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS

Raw Water Arriving at Filtration Works	Eccup		Headingley	
	No. of Samples	Average Count	No. of Samples	Average Count
Probable No. of Coliform bacilli in 100 ml. water ..	179	246	289	445
Probable No. of B.Coli Type 1 in 100 ml. water ..	179	182	289	307
Anaerobes in 40 ml. water (Wilson and Blair's Test)	80	7	50	4
Agar Plate Count, 48 hours at 37 <sup>0</sup> C Colonies perml.	81	72	49	41



WATER GOING INTO SUPPLY AFTER FILTRATION AND CHLORINATION

(a) Water entering the Distribution System				
No. of Samples Examined	Ministry of Health Classification (1956)			
	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4
1,218	99.5%	0.25%	Nil	0.25%
(b) Samples taken from Service Reservoirs and Consumers' Premises (excluding samples taken by Public Health Department)				
No. of Samples	Satisfactory	Suspicious	Unsatisfactory	
1,024	99.5%	0.1%	0.4%	

SUMMARY OF CHEMICAL ANALYSES OF THE PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY FOR THE  
YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1969  
(Based on 84 Samples)

HEADINGLEY FILTRATION WORKS

	Parts per million except where otherwise stated		
	Average	Maximum	Minimum
Turbidity (Silicia Scale) .. .. .	* Less than 2	Less than 2	Less than 2
Colour (Hazen units) .. .. .	* 15	38	Less than 5
pH .. .. .	* 7.15	7.8	6.7
Free Carbon Dioxide .. .. .	2.7	5.2	1.2
Alkalinity (Carbonate Hardness) (in terms of CaCO <sub>3</sub> ) .. .. .	25.8	31	19
Total Hardness (in terms of CaCO <sub>3</sub> ) .. .. .	56.7	62	51
Non-carbonate (Permanent) Hardness (in terms of CaCO <sub>3</sub> ) ..	30.9	39	24
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate in 4 hours at 27°C. ..	1.85	3.2	0.4
Ammoniacal Nitrogen (in terms of N) .. .. .	0.004	0.018	0.002
Albuminoid Nitrogen (in terms of N) .. .. .	0.040	0.074	0.020
Nitrite Nitrogen (in terms of N) .. .. .	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nitrate Nitrogen (in terms of N) .. .. .	0.69	0.85	0.45
Chlorine present as Chloride (in terms of Cl) .. .. .	17.7	21	14
Silica (in terms of SiO <sub>2</sub> ) .. .. .	6.8	0.30	6
Iron Compounds (in terms of Fe) .. .. .	0.07	0.30	Nil
Manganese Compounds (in terms of Mn) .. .. .	Less than 0.01	0.14	Nil
Total Solids (dried at 180°C) .. .. .	105	115	91
Electrical Conductivity at 20°C (Micromhos per cm <sup>3</sup> ) .. ..	* 152	170	140
Residual Chlorine (on reaching consumer) .. .. .	Trace	0.25	Nil

\* Daily determinations

SUMMARY OF CHEMICAL ANALYSES OF THE PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY FOR THE  
YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1969  
(Based upon 118 Samples, 32 Full analyses & 96 partial)

ECCUP FILTRATION WORKS

	Parts per million except where otherwise stated		
	Average	Maximum	Minimum
Turbidity (Silica Scale) .. .. .	* Less than 2	3	Less than 2
Colour (Hazen units) .. .. .	* Less than 5	12	Less than .5
pH .. .. .	* 8.05	9.3	6.8
Free Carbon Dioxide .. .. .	1.1	2.8	Nil
Alkalinity (Carbonate Hardness) (in terms of CaCO <sub>3</sub> ) .. .. .	19.8	25	14
Total Hardness (in terms of CaCO <sub>3</sub> ) .. .. .	51.6	63	40
Non-carbonate (Permanent) Hardness (in terms of CaCO <sub>3</sub> ) ..	31.8	43	19
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate in 4 hours at 27°C ..	0.66	1.5	0.2
Ammoniacal Nitrogen (in terms of N) .. .. .	0.007	0.046	0.002
Albuminoid Nitrogen (in terms of N) .. .. .	0.031	0.048	0.015
Nitrite Nitrogen (in terms of N) .. .. .	Nil	Trace	Nil
Nitrate Nitrogen (in terms of N) .. .. .	0.58	0.80	0.40
Chlorine present as Chloride (in terms of Cl) .. .. .	17.8	23	13
Silica (in terms of SiO <sub>2</sub> ) .. .. .	6.5	8	6
Iron Compounds (in terms of Fe) .. .. .	Trace	0.20	Nil
Manganese Compounds (in terms of Mn) .. .. .	Trace	0.03	Nil
Total Solids (dried at 180°C) .. .. .	105	139	85
Electrical Conductivity at 20°C .. .. .	* 157	195	132
Residual Chlorine (on reaching consumer) .. .. .	0.07	0.40	Trace

\* Daily determinations

Plumbo-Solvency

Lime is added to the water (before filtration at Headingley Filtration Works and after filtration at Eccup Filtration Works) with the object of producing a water which is not plumbo-solvent.

Regular determinations of pH and alkalinity are made on samples of water taken from various points in the distribution system and the determination of lead is included in the chemical analyses of samples which have been drawn through lead pipes. The average amount of lead found in 50 samples so drawn was 0.017 p.p.m. and the maximum 0.10 p.p.m.

Lead determinations were also carried out on 6 samples taken from consumers' premises after overnight standing in lead pipes. The average amount of lead found in these samples was 0.08 p.p.m. and the maximum 0.20 p.p.m.

Action in Respect of any form of Contamination

There were no incidents during 1969 which required special action.

Population supplied as at 31st March, 1970

(a) Number of dwelling houses within the City of Leeds boundary 183,005 (estimated); (b) population supplied from the public water mains: (i) direct to dwellings - 503,720, (ii) by stand-pipes - nil.



## WORK DONE BY PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS, 1969

Analysis of Inspections	North Div.	East Div.	West Div.	South Div.	Factories, Offices and Shops Division	Housing Div.	Smoke Control	Total
General Sanitation								
1. Nuisances and defects investigated	2,039	1,518	1,225	1,123	728	—	—	6,633
2. Drainage	4,075	4,400	2,147	2,143	650	—	—	13,415
3. Houses in multiple occupation	161	12	21	8	—	—	—	202
4. Separate lets in H.M.O.	339	34	64	30	—	—	—	467
5. Overcrowding	9	11	16	11	—	—	—	47
6. Preferential re-housing	54	53	37	20	—	37	—	201
7. Infectious diseases	1	1	—	3	—	—	—	5
8. Filthy or verminous premises	33	18	70	139	—	—	—	260
9. Common lodging-houses	—	—	—	—	—	124	—	124
10. Canal boats	—	—	—	—	—	43	—	43
11. Moveable dwellings	30	120	4	160	23	4	—	341
12. Re-visits	2,698	2,770	1,136	1,629	312	—	—	8,545
Discretionary/Standard/Grants								
13. Initial Survey for I.G/S.G.	394	204	313	385	—	—	—	1,296
14. Inspection of work in progress	1,301	708	403	919	—	—	—	3,331
15. Visits for enquiry	3,374	727	378	2,694	—	—	—	7,173
Food Premises								
16. Ice-Cream	42	91	34	27	—	—	—	194
17. Fried Fish	78	138	50	77	—	—	—	343
18. Other registered premises	12	17	10	53	6	—	—	98
19. Bakehouses	75	100	19	52	47	—	—	293
20. Butchers	98	265	41	99	—	—	—	503
21. Other food shops and stores	435	1,316	150	263	13	—	—	2,177
22. Restaurants, cafes, snack bars, canteens	117	581	68	137	171	—	—	1,074
23. Hotels and Public Houses	26	23	5	14	—	—	—	68
24. Mobile shops and delivery vehicles	33	123	3	12	—	—	—	171
25. Market stalls	—	304	4	—	—	—	—	308
26. Food Vending Machines	—	—	—	—	67	—	—	67
Other Trades and Businesses								
27. Workplaces	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	8
28. Hairdressers	7	7	32	14	—	—	—	60
29. Offensive trades	14	1	—	24	1	—	—	40
30. Pet shops	9	31	5	12	—	—	—	57
31. Entertainment clubs	3	10	5	4	—	—	—	22
32. Pig Keeping	7	7	17	6	—	—	—	37
33. Poultry keeping	—	—	3	12	—	—	—	15
34. Poultry slaughterhouses	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	4
35. Agricultural units	2	24	48	18	—	—	—	92
36. Other miscellaneous trades	4	6	4	5	—	—	—	19
Miscellaneous								
37. Noise nuisances - Industrial	41	—	7	5	718	—	—	771
38. Noise nuisances - Non-Industrial	85	34	24	39	—	—	—	182
39. Water supplies	42	18	8	16	7	—	—	91
40. Water sampling	114	97	85	88	16	—	—	400
41. Swimming baths	30	7	1	13	—	—	—	51
42. Water courses - ditches, culverts	32	61	36	18	3	—	—	150
43. Other Visits	699	1,000	557	333	802	38	—	3,429
44. No Access	1,149	1,273	949	933	182	16	—	4,502



## WORK DONE BY PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS, 1969 (contd.)

Analysis of Inspectors	North Div.	East Div.	West Div.	South Div.	Factories, Offices and Shops Division	Housing Div.	Smoke Control	Total
Housing - Slum Clearance								
45. General Surveys	—	—	—	—	—	588	—	588
46. Detailed Surveys	—	—	—	—	—	2,588	—	2,588
47. 'Area' Census Survey	—	—	—	—	—	3,152	—	3,152
48. Potential I.U. Dwellings - Survey	—	—	—	—	—	156	—	156
49. Demolition Orders - Survey	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
50. Closing Orders - Survey	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	13
51. Certificates of Unfitness - Survey	—	—	—	—	—	37	—	37
52. 'Objection' - Survey	—	—	—	—	—	284	—	284
53. Well-maintained claims - Visits	—	—	—	—	—	2,981	—	2,981
54. Life of property, loans, purchases, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	476	—	476
Smoke Control Areas								
55. Smoke Observations	66	122	2	3	—	—	2	195
56. Preliminary Surveys	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,870	9,870
57. Work in progress	—	—	—	—	—	—	318	318
58. Works completed	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,803	3,803
Atmospheric Pollution								
59. Smoke Observations - Industrial Plant	33	229	4	45	104	—	—	415
60. Smoke Observations - Nuisances	4	22	33	34	5	—	1	99
61. Inspection of boiler plant	4	6	6	—	219	—	118	349
62. Heights of chimneys	—	—	—	—	221	—	—	221
63. Atmospheric Pollution Stations	—	—	—	—	—	—	690	690
Factories								
64. Factories with mechanical power	—	—	—	—	1,243	—	—	1,243
65. Factories without mechanical power	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	6
66. Other premises, constructional works	—	—	—	—	87	—	—	87
67. Outworkers	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3
P.H.A./L.C.A.								
General								
68. External repairs	306	169	168	442	11	—	—	1,096
69. Internal repairs	98	105	55	144	—	—	—	402
70. New drainage provided	5	39	3	10	4	—	—	61
71. Drains repaired or re-laid	100	87	51	64	17	—	—	319
72. Drains cleansed	684	598	383	347	36	—	—	2,048
73. Private sewers repaired or re-laid	11	30	4	7	1	—	—	53
74. Private sewers cleansed	62	113	68	60	1	—	—	304
75. Water closets provided	3	3	—	1	—	—	—	7
76. Water closets repaired/cleansed	74	48	35	39	3	—	—	199
77. Yards, passages repaired	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	3
78. Mains water provided	3	—	2	2	—	—	—	7
79. Sanitary accommodation provided S.89	3	5	1	—	—	—	—	9
80. Improvements to H.M.O.	8	1	11	—	—	—	—	20
81. Watercourses/culverts cleansed or maintained	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
82. Poultry houses improved or cleansed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
83. Pigsties improved or cleansed	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
84. Manure/offensive matter removed	5	4	—	16	—	—	—	25
85. Cesspools repaired	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1

## WORK DONE BY PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS, 1969 (contd. )

Analysis of Inspectors	North Div.	East Div.	West Div.	South Div.	Factories, Offices and Shops Division	Housing Div.	Smoke Control	Total
P.H.A./L.C.A.								
<i>General (contd.)</i>								
86. Cesspools abolished	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
87. Privies abolished	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
88. Verminous premises disinfested	4	1	2	2	—	—	—	9
89. Dirty premises cleansed	5	3	9	6	—	—	—	23
90. Nuisances abated	176	43	51	36	9	—	—	315
91. Noise nuisances abated	8	9	6	6	15	—	—	44
Food Hygiene Regulations								
<i>Shops, Stores and Food Factories</i>								
92. Walls, ceilings, floors etc., cleansed	110	58	32	85	4	—	—	289
93. Walls, ceilings, floors etc., improved	87	132	29	86	4	—	—	338
94. Ventilation provided or improved	39	96	17	56	3	—	—	211
95. Articles, apparatus, clothing cleansed	60	12	5	20	1	—	—	98
96. Personal washing facilities provided	27	48	20	30	—	—	—	125
97. Other washing facilities provided	27	20	5	13	—	—	—	65
98. Hot water provided	20	16	6	14	—	—	—	56
99. Accommodation for clothing provided	11	5	—	7	1	—	—	24
100. First Aid equipment provided	45	38	15	21	2	—	—	121
101. Other Improvements	52	88	22	59	6	—	—	227
102. Refuse accommodation provided	13	14	8	12	1	—	—	48
<i>Cafes, Restaurants and Canteens</i>								
103. Walls, ceilings, floors etc., cleansed	21	45	2	10	12	—	—	90
104. Walls, ceilings, floors etc., improved	16	40	6	25	9	—	—	96
105. Ventilation provided or improved	9	20	—	—	3	—	—	32
106. Articles, apparatus, clothing cleansed	18	25	—	1	5	—	—	49
107. Personal washing facilities provided	5	28	2	—	5	—	—	40
108. Other washing facilities provided	5	17	2	1	2	—	—	27
109. Hot water provided	5	11	3	—	4	—	—	23
110. Accommodation for clothing provided	1	2	—	—	2	—	—	5
111. First aid equipment provided	5	13	1	3	2	—	—	24
112. Other improvements	4	61	8	13	3	—	—	89
113. Refuse accommodation provided	3	10	1	—	—	—	—	14
Food Hygiene Regulations								
<i>Mobile Shops, Delivery Vehicles and Market Stalls</i>								
114. Vehicle/stall cleansed	2	6	—	1	—	—	—	9
115. Articles, apparatus, clothing cleansed	6	7	—	1	—	—	—	14
116. Personal washing facilities provided	—	16	—	1	—	—	—	17
117. Other washing facilities provided	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	7
118. Hot water provided	—	11	—	1	—	—	—	12
119. First aid equipment provided	2	22	—	1	—	—	—	25
120. Other improvements	1	27	—	5	—	—	—	33
Refuse accommodation provided	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	21



Analysis of Inspections	North Div.	East Div.	West Div.	South Div.	Factories, Offices and Shops Division	Housing Div.	Smoke Control	Total
Factories Act								
<i>Defects remedied (cases)</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
121. Rooms cleansed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
122. Overcrowding abated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
123. Reasonable temperature secured	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
124. Rooms ventilated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
125. Floors drained	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
126. Sufficient conveniences provided	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	5
127. Unsuitable/defective conveniences remedied	—	—	—	—	204	—	—	204
128. Conveniences made separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3
129. Other offences remedied	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smoke Abatement								
130. Furnaces altered, repaired or renewed	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
131. Chimneys erected, extended or improved	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
132. Other improvements	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Miscellaneous								
<i>Workplaces</i>								
133. Rooms ventilated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
134. Rooms cleansed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
135. Overcrowding abated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
136. Sufficient conveniences provided	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
137. Other defects remedied	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Hairdressers</i>								
138. Bye-Law offences remedied	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	13
<i>Offensive Trades</i>								
139. Nuisances abated	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
140. Improvements secured	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Pet Shops</i>								
141. Improvements secured	5	6	—	—	—	—	—	11
Factories Act								
<i>Defects found (cases)</i>								
142. Want of cleanliness	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
143. Overcrowding	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
144. Unreasonable Temperature	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
145. Inadequate ventilation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
146. Ineffective drainage of floors	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
147. Insufficient sanitary conveniences	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	1
148. Unsuitable/defective conveniences	—	—	—	—	375	—	—	375
149. Conveniences not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	5
150. Other offences	—	—	—	—	44	—	—	44



WORK DONE BY PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS, 1969

A. FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, SAMPLING, ETC.	Visits
Food and Drugs Act	
<i>Inspection of Dairies etc.</i>	
Wholesale Dairies .. .. .	108
Milk Distributors (other than Processors) .. .	82
Complaints & Unsatisfactory Samples	
<i>Visits to:</i>	
Farms .. .. .	39
Manufacturers and Wholesalers .. .. .	118
Retailers .. .. .	229
Milk Distributors .. .. .	23
Complaints and witnesses .. .. .	638
Attendance at Court .. .. .	23
Sampling	
<i>Visits for samples as follows:</i>	
<i>Drugs</i>	
Retailers .. .. .	3
<i>Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs</i>	
Manufacturers and Wholesalers .. .. .	1
Retailers .. .. .	17
<i>Food</i>	
Retailers .. .. .	442
Manufacturers .. .. .	—
Cafes and Canteens .. .. .	3
<i>Ice-cream</i>	
Manufacturers premises .. .. .	10
Retailers .. .. .	91
<i>Milk</i>	
Wholesale Dairywomen .. .. .	181
Retail Distributors .. .. .	122
Dairy Farmers .. .. .	105
<i>Rag Flock</i>	
Licensed Rag Flock etc. Manufacturers .. .. .	—
Licensed Rag Flock etc. Stores .. .. .	1
Registered Rag Flock etc. Premises .. .. .	—
<i>Shellfish</i>	
Fishmongers .. .. .	—
Food Poisoning	
<i>Visits of Investigation to:</i>	
Canteens .. .. .	12
Cafes and Restaurants .. .. .	1
Other Premises .. .. .	18

## WORK DONE BY PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS' 1969 (contd.)

B. SUBSIDIARY LEGISLATION	
Animal Boarding Establishments Act	
Visits regarding licensing .. .. .	20
Routine inspection .. .. .	14
Diseases of Animals Act	
<i>Visits as follows</i>	
<i>Cattle</i>	
Farmers: Warble Fly Dressing .. .. .	—
Farmers: Enforcement of Movement. Licence conditions .. .. .	1
<i>Poultry</i>	
Markets and Shows .. .. .	—
Poultry Dealers & Slaughterers .. .. .	31
Poultry-keepers .. .. .	—
<i>Swine</i>	
Pig-keepers: Enforcement of Movement. Licence conditions .. .. .	90
Boiling Plant Operators .. .. .	68
Service of Swine Fever Notices .. .. .	—
Markets and sales of swine .. .. .	—
<i>Miscellaneous</i>	
Carcases removed for incineration .. .. .	1
Other visits .. .. .	7
Vehicles inspected .. .. .	—
Fertiliser and Feeding Stuffs Act	
<i>Visits to:</i>	
Manufacturers and wholesalers .. .. .	1
Retailers .. .. .	4
Pharmacy and Poisons Act	
<i>Visits:</i>	
New applicants for Listing .. .. .	13
Applicants for Retention on List .. .. .	31
Unlisted premises .. .. .	8
Routine inspection of Listed Premises .. .. .	5
Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act	
<i>Visits:</i>	
Registered Premises - upholsterers etc. .. .. .	1
Manufacturing and storage premises .. .. .	1
C. SLAUGHTERHOUSES, MEAT INSPECTION ETC,	
Inspection of Slaughterhouses etc. and Condemnation of Meat and Other Foods	
<i>Visits:</i>	
Manufacturers .. .. .	1
Canteens etc. .. .. .	41
Wholesalers .. .. .	304
Retailers .. .. .	572
Private Slaughterhouses .. .. .	504
Enquiries .. .. .	488
Imported Foods .. .. .	94

## STAFF

At the beginning of the year there were 12 vacancies; during the year 5 inspectors resigned. Three pupil public health inspectors qualified and were appointed public health inspectors to fill existing vacancies. Six inspectors were appointed from other authorities, so that with an establishment of 67 inspectors, there were 8 vacancies at the end of the year.

20 pupil public health inspectors attended training courses at the Leeds College of Technology. During the year two resigned. Five public health inspectors attained Smoke Inspectors Certificates.



## CITY ANALYST'S LABORATORY

R. A. Dalley, M.Chem.A., F.R.I.C., F.I.F.S.T. City Analyst

This is the 42nd Annual Report on the work of the Municipal Laboratory which was established in 1928.

The total number of samples analysed during the year was 10,098, an increase of 187 on the previous year.

At the end of a decade it is interesting to look back upon some of the highlights in the work of the laboratory during the past ten years.

1960 commenced with the organisation of an Exhibition held in the City Museum, to commemorate the Centenary of the first 'Act for Preventing the Adulteration of Articles of Food or Drink' passed in 1860. The Exhibition showed examples of the gross adulteration of food prevalent in 1860, traced the development of food legislation, and demonstrated the progress made in establishing the purity of food and drugs.

The low meat content of many meat products is referred to in every Annual Report, and the problem has tended to get worse as the price of meat has increased. In 1960 there appeared the result of a survey carried out in the City at the request of the Ministry of Food to determine the meat content of meat pies. The survey revealed an unsatisfactory state of affairs and no doubt played its part in the establishment of The Meat Pie and Sausage Roll Regulations which became operative in 1968, and prescribed that meat pies shall contain not less than 25 per cent. of meat.

Several early reports contain references to Cream Cheese not made from cream but from ordinary milk, or in some instances skimmed milk. The Cheese Regulations, 1965, made it much easier to deal with this fraudulent practice and in 1967 legal proceedings were successfully taken against two offenders.

The determination of modern pesticide residues in food first received serious attention in 1962 when 122 samples were subjected to a somewhat crude bio-assay procedure. In 1964 the first gas chromatograph was obtained and enabled pesticide residues to be determined with much greater sensitivity and precision. Three of these sophisticated and expensive instruments are now in constant use, one for pesticide determinations, one for blood-alcohol and the third for a variety of forensic and other applications.

In 1966 the examination of food for pesticide residues was extended with the start of a National Survey in which Local Authorities, The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Association of Public Analysts co-operated in a statistically designed sampling scheme. This laboratory organised the scheme for the North-East of the country and carried out the analyses for most Local Authorities in Yorkshire. 41 per cent. of the samples examined were found to contain pesticide residues, but the actual quantities present were reassuringly small.

Food control in this country would undoubtedly benefit from greater co-ordination between the 350 different Enforcement Authorities, and it is to be regretted that this first and very successful experiment in co-operation was suspended after two years.

Routine measurements of radioactivity due to 'fall-out' were commenced in 1960. The Autumn of 1962 saw the atmospheric testing of nuclear weapons by the United States and Russia at its peak and this was reflected in the increased fall-out reaching this country. For a time it became necessary to augment the normal determinations of radioactivity by twice-weekly measurements of the Iodine-131 content of milk. In mid-November it seemed that because of the high level of this isotope it might be necessary to use only dried milk for feeding babies and small children. Fortunately, Iodine-131 is short-lived and by the end of the year the level had become insignificant.

1962 was also noteworthy for the worst "Smog" of the decade. The level of sulphur dioxide in the atmosphere was not only the highest ever recorded in Leeds, but was substantially higher (although fortunately of short-duration) than that reached during the notorious London "Smog" of 1952.

During 1963 there was published the Report of a Ministry of Agriculture Committee on Antibiotics in Milk. Within weeks every sample of untreated milk submitted for analysis was being tested for antibiotic residues, and this examination continues to be a routine. In 1965 a farmer who had twice previously been warned for having penicillin residues in his milk, was successfully prosecuted in the City. This and similar action by several other Authorities has no doubt been largely responsible for the lower incidence of antibiotic residues in milk in the last two years.

Exaggerated and misleading claims concerning so-called 'Slimming Foods' have regularly received adverse criticism, and in 1963 strong objection was taken to Slimming Tablets containing an irritant purgative, the regular ingestion of which was considered likely to be dangerous to health. Legal proceedings were instituted and a conviction secured.

Interest in the use of excessive amounts of cooked chopped rind in meat products was first evidenced in the 1964 Annual Report, but not until 1969 was a case brought to Court - details appear later in this report.

Without exception, the volume of forensic analysis has increased during each year of the decade. In 1960, 66 specimens were analysed in connection with 24 deaths on behalf of 2 Coroners. In 1969, 723 specimens were analysed in connection with 203 deaths on behalf of 6 Coroners.

In addition, during each of the last two years more than 200 samples of blood have been analysed for drivers following positive breathalyser tests. It would have been impossible to deal with the number of samples involved had it not been for the acquisition of modern instruments, and I am grateful to the members of the Health Committee for their support in providing these.

Unfortunately in one respect no progress has been made. The 1960 Report stated "The laboratory is seriously overcrowded. A move to larger premises (designed as laboratories rather than converted from offices) would enable the work to be carried out more efficiently and under less trying conditions". This comment is even more true to-day. The standard of accommodation falls far short of that normally expected for laboratories, be they central government, nationalised undertakings, hospitals, industry or other progressive Local Authorities. The overcrowded conditions involve frequent dismantling and re-erection of apparatus, thus taking up valuable time and increasing the possibility of breakages. A repetition of the fire which occurred in 1965 remains a constant threat until it is possible to carry out in a separate room all operations involving inflammable solvents. Accommodation to match the standard of instrumentation is long overdue.

During the 1960's no less than 32 Regulations were made dealing with the composition of, or addition of chemicals to, food. The enforcement of almost all of these involves additional work for Public Analysts and their staffs. It is therefore a pleasure to acknowledge to my Deputy, Mr. L. A. Perkin, and all members of the staff, my appreciation of their hard work and loyal support throughout the years.

I am also grateful to the Public Health Inspectorate for their valued assistance and co-operation.



The following is a summary of the analyses made during 1969:-

**Samples submitted by the Public Health Department:-**

Food and Drug samples	1,174
Milks for Bacteriological examination	648
Cream for Bacteriological examination	137
Ice-Cream for Bacteriological examination	120
Fertilisers	25
Samples for determination of radioactivity	83

**Atmospheric Pollution**

Rain Gauges	106	
Daily Smoke and Sulphur Dioxide determinations	<u>6,268</u>	6,374
Miscellaneous Samples	<u>126</u>	8,687

**Samples Submitted by Other Corporation Departments:-**

City Architect's Department	7	
Central Purchasing Department	8	
City Coroner	502	
City Engineer's Department	2	
Education Department	6	
Fire Brigade	2	
Parks Department	1	
Police	2	
Waterworks Department	12	
Weights and Measures Department	<u>3</u>	545

**Samples Submitted from Other Sources:-**

H.M. Coroners for the Craven District, East Riding, Halifax, Wakefield and York	220	
Bradford Corporation	1	
Nidderdale Urban District Council	2	
Otley Urban District Council	6	
Rothwell Urban District Council	17	
Wakefield Corporation	294	
Wharfedale Hospital Management Committee	1	
Leeds General Infirmary	4	
Leeds Group B Hospital Management Committee	2	
Private samples	<u>319</u>	<u>866</u>
		<u>10,098</u>



## Food and Drugs

1,176 samples were analysed of which 181 were found to be adulterated or otherwise unsatisfactory (an adulteration rate of 15.4 per cent. compared with 13.7 per cent. in 1968 and 10.7 per cent. in 1967).

The Table on page 139 lists the results of Summonses issued in respect of those adulterated samples concerning which legal proceedings were instituted.

### MILK:—

The number of samples submitted was 686 compared with 407 in 1968. Of these 17 were for cell counts or other special determinations and 669 were for routine analysis. The average composition of the latter is shown in the following Table, the corresponding figures for the last 2 years being given for comparison:—

**AVERAGE COMPOSITION OF MILK**

Number of samples	1969 669	1968 407	1967 1,013	Minimum legal requirement
Solids not fat =	8.65%	8.76%	8.67%	8.50%
Fat =	3.80%	3.88%	3.72%	3.00%
Total Solids =	12.45%	12.64%	12.39%	11.50%

The adulteration rate (9.5 per cent. ) showed an improvement compared with the previous year (13.2 per cent.). Of the 65 unsatisfactory samples 54 contained added water, 4 were fat deficient, 4 contained dirt, one penicillin and one blood. A pint bottle of milk contained numerous puparia (empty pupa cases) of the fruit fly. A particular species of this fly breeds in dirty milk bottles left in the open. The puparia adhere strongly to the inner walls of the bottle and are not removed by the normal bottle-washing process carried out by dairies.

In 66 samples the milk solids-not-fat (which are equally if not more valuable nutritionally than the fat) fell below 8.5 per cent. thereby raising a presumption that added water was present, but in each case the freezing point of the milk proved the deficiency to be due to natural causes (that is cows giving poor quality milk) and not to adulteration. The proportion of such sub-standard milk (9.9 per cent.) was slightly higher than in 1968 (8.8 per cent.).

25 samples were sold as Channel Island milk for which a higher price is charged and which is required to contain not less than 4 per cent. (instead of the usual 3 per cent.) of fat. The average fat content of these samples was 4.5 per cent.

During the summer months several complaints were received about a 'grey sediment' in pasteurised homogenised milk. On centrifuging the samples in question a dirty-white slimy deposit was obtained which microscopical examination showed to consist mainly of leucocytes (pus cells). Both the microscopical appearance and chemical composition of the deposits were consistent with 'separator slime' the existence of which has been known for many years. According to a standard text-book on dairy chemistry it was at one time common for pasteurised milk to be centrifuged to remove cells, dirt etc., but the practice fell out of favour. It is understood that many farmers have also discontinued the practice of filtering milk before despatching it to the processing dairies.

Cell counts were made on a number of raw and pasteurised milks. They showed up to 700,000 cells per ml. in bulk raw milk, but this figure was reduced to between 100,000 and 200,000 cells per ml. in pasteurised milk. The reduction is brought about by filtration of the milk at the dairy.

Leucocytes (pus cells) in milk are due to udder infections, chiefly mastitis. In some countries milk is regularly tested for cell content and a premium is paid to producers with a low cell count. It would be of advantage to producers, processors and consumers if a similar system were adopted in this country. Producers would benefit because udder infections reduce both the yield and the quality of the milk; manufacturers of milk products (particularly cheese) would benefit because high cell counts have an adverse affect on the quality of cheese and other milk products; the advantage to consumers would be largely aesthetic - according to the author of a paper read at the 1969 Conference of the Society of Dairy Technology a person drinking a pint of milk containing 1,000,000 cells per ml. would be drinking a number of pus cells equivalent to those present in an abcess one cm. in diameter.

### Food other than Milk

116 of the 486 samples proved unsatisfactory (23.9 per cent.), compared with 10.2 per cent. in 1968 and 16.8 per cent. in 1967. As has been the case for several years the majority of unsatisfactory samples come to light as a result of complaints from members of the public.

Details of the more interesting cases of adulteration together with comments upon some of the genuine samples will be found in the following paragraphs.

## Dairy Products

The correct description of dairy products is closely guarded by Law. The unqualified description 'milk' is held to imply normal, that is full-cream milk, and beverages sold from a vending machine as 'Tea with milk' and 'Coffee with milk' were reported as contravening the Food and Drugs Act since analysis showed they had been made with skimmed milk.

It is unusual for any fault to be present in *Sweetened Condensed Milk*, but one sample contained about 150 large and perfectly formed crystals of sucrose.

The purchaser of a *Buttered Teacake* was convinced after taking one bite that it had been spread with margarine. He returned to the cafe where he had bought it and was assured that only best butter had been used. Being still doubtful he submitted the sample for analysis. His suspicions were fully confirmed and in due course the vendor admitted in Court that she had in fact used margarine.

## Meat Products

The Sausage and Other Meat Product Regulations together with the Canned Meat Product Regulations came into operation during the year. Together with the Meat Pie and Sausage Roll Regulations (operative since 1968) they lay down minimum meat contents for the majority of meat products. This extension of consumer protection was very necessary for the low meat content of many meat products has been a cause of comment for years.

A total of 140 meat products were analysed of which 47 were reported against. 19 samples contained less than the legally required percentage of meat, details being shown in the table below:-

Sample	Legal Minimum meat content	Actual meat content	Deficiency
Chopped Ham and Pork (Canned)	90%	86%	4.4%
Turkey Breast in Jelly (Canned)	80%	70%	12.5%
Beefburgers	80%	67%	16.2%
Beefburgers	80%	69%	13.7%
Hamburgers	80%	78%	2.5%
Hamburgers	80%	70%	12.5%
Pork Sausage	65%	60.5%	6.9%
Pork Sausage	65%	59.5%	8.5%
Pork Sausage	65%	56%	13.8%
Pork Sausage	65%	54%	16.9%
Pork Sausage	65%	57%	12.3%
Corned Beef Loaf (Canned)	65%	63%	3.0%
Beef Croquettes	35%	32%	8.6%
Chicken Fritters	35%	25%	28.6%
Chicken Fritters	35%	22%	37.1%
Steak and Onion Pie	12.5%	11.5%	8.0%
Cornish Pasties	12.5%	6.8%	45.0%
Cornish Pasties	12.5%	3.8%	70.0%
Cornish Pasties	12.5%	7.8%	37.6%

Of the legal proceedings instituted in respect of several of the above samples the most interesting was in the nature of a test-case when a large firm of sausage manufacturers was prosecuted for selling pork sausages deficient in meat content, in that an excessive proportion of the 'meat' present consisted of cooked, chopped rind. On routine analysis the sample was found to contain 67 per cent. of meat as against the minimum legal requirement of 65 per cent. However, a more detailed analysis showed the meat content to be made up of 32.5 per cent. lean meat, 19.5 per cent. fat and 15 per cent. of chopped cooked rind (in a routine analysis the latter is counted as lean meat). The Sausage and Other Meat Product Regulations define meat as including skin and rind "in amounts naturally associated with the flesh used". In the opinion of the writer, based on the analysis of some hundreds of samples of sausages, no more than 5 per cent. of rind should be allowed to count towards the meat content, hence the true meat content of the above sample was only 57 per cent.

In pleading guilty, Counsel for the Defence stated that rind was nutritious and contained about 20 per cent. of protein. In his judgement the learned Magistrate stated "The rind did not operate to the prejudice of anybody. On the basis that the Defendants agree there is a meat deficiency I shall impose a nominal penalty of £1". Surveys carried out by the writer amongst members of Townswomens' Guilds and Womens Institutes show that their members do not share this attitude - they have the old-fashioned idea that sausages should contain 'real meat' and object strongly to the inclusion of rind.



Although 5 samples of *Pork Sausage* were deficient in meat, the average meat content of the 13 samples received was 65.5 per cent. (i.e. just above the legal minimum); the 11 samples of *Beef Sausages* had an average meat content of 54.9 per cent (legal minimum 50.0 per cent).

12 samples of sausages and 4 of hamburgers were reported against because they contained chemical preservative without this fact being made apparent to the purchaser.

One class of meat products is still exempt from control (subject to certain conditions) namely, 'Ready Meals'. Manufacturers therefore tend to apply this description to as many products as possible, and two such were reported against during the year on the grounds that they required so much manipulation and cooking that the description 'Ready Meal' was false.

The purchaser of a can of *Chopped Pork* submitted the open can because of extensive black stains on the surface of the meat. Further samples from the same source also showed extensive sulphide staining. Examination revealed that the original label had been removed from each of the cans and had been replaced by a new label bearing a brand-name which implied that the meat was fresh. Further enquiries established that the consignment had been rejected as sub-standard by a reputable manufacturer more than 4 years previously. The firm responsible who specialise in what is euphemistically described as 'salvaged food' were prosecuted and fined £10 - a distinct improvement (from their point of view) on the £300 they were fined in Leeds the previous year for the sale of unsatisfactory salvaged canned cream.

*Pigs liver* was submitted by the purchaser because the surface showed numerous pin-point areas of what appeared to be colonies of mould or bacteria. Analysis proved them to be neither of these, but crystals of Tyrosine - an amino-acid which is present naturally in liver and which occasionally crystallises out in the above manner when the liver is stored in a frozen state.

Fish, like meat, is expensive, and during the year a review was made of 15 samples of *Fish Fingers* and *Fish in Batter*. Although no samples were reported against it is doubtful if members of the public realise that the fish content of this popular convenience food is in some cases little, if any more than half the total weight, the remainder being batter and crumbs.

### Soft Drinks

During the year the Ministry of Food requested up-to-date information on the cyclamate content of 'own brand' soft drinks. 15 samples were analysed, all but one of which proved to contain cyclamates. At the end of the year, as a result of renewed doubts about the possible harmful affect of cyclamates, the use of this artificial sweetener was prohibited.

Two samples of soft drinks obtained from vending machines contained both saccharin and cyclamate. When either of these are present the Soft Drinks Regulations require that their presence must be declared by means of a prominent notice on the front of the machine - no such notice was displayed.

*Shandy* in cans and bottles has become an increasingly popular drink in recent years and an analysis was made of several brands on sale in the City. In order that it may be sold from unlicensed premises this product must not contain more than 2.0 per cent. proof spirit, corresponding to a mixture of approximately 2 parts lemonade and one part beer. At the time of sale no prescribed lower limit existed but there must come a point below which the mixture ceases to be entitled to the name Shandy, and in the writer's opinion the strength should not fall below 1.5 per cent. proof spirit; two samples which contained less than this were reported against. The weaker of the two contained only 0.9 per cent. proof spirit. The label gave great prominence to the fact that the Shandy had been made with a well-known brand of beer of more than average strength, but, in fact, it only contained one part of beer to 8 parts lemonade. Since the end of the year Regulations have been published (operative from 1st January, 1973) which legalise the minimum of 1.5 per cent. proof spirit referred to above.

The increased sales of Shandy appear to date from the introduction of the Breathalyser Test. For those drivers who still risk something stronger there appeared on the market so-called *Breath Neutraliser Sweets*. They were mainly sold in public houses and a claim that they were effective in 'beating the breathalyser' received some publicity in the local Press. Analysis showed the only difference between the sweets and ordinary 'fruit drops' was in the price (11/9d. per quarter for the former as against about 1/- per quarter for the latter). The packet in which the sweets were sold made much more modest claims than had appeared in the Press and the Town Clerk advised against legal proceedings.

As usual there were many complaints by purchasers of the presence of extraneous matter or insect infestation in food. Of 38 such samples the most objectionable were the body of a mouse (cooked) in a portion of fish and chips, and the head of a mouse in a bar of fruit fudge.



Pesticides

Although the National Pesticide Testing Schemewas discontinued in 1968, the laboratory continues to pay attention to this important problem. 58 samples were analysed during the year, pesticide residues being present in 27. DDT was much the most persistent offender (occurring 21 times), followed by BHC (11) and Dieldrin (5). It was not unusual for a food to contain residues of more than one pesticide. The heaviest residue (0.5 part per million of DDT) was found in *Spanish Peaches* but this level is comfortably below the commonly accepted limit of 2 p.p.m. Apples appear to be the most likely single foodstuff to contain pesticides, residues being present in 5 of the 6 samples analysed. Fish had not previously been tested for pesticides in this laboratory, but following a request from a member of the public, one sample of cod and one of herrings were analysed. No residues were present in the cod, but the herrings contained 14 parts of DDT and 5 parts of Dieldrin per 100 million.

Bacteriological Examinations

Milk

649 samples were submitted to the statutory tests, the results being shown in the table below. The Methylene Blue Test measures the keeping quality of the milk and the Phosphatase Test the efficiency of pasteurisation. The Turbidity Test which is only carried out on Sterilised Milk, shows whether or not such milk has been sufficiently heated.

Designation	Number examined	Number of samples failing test.				Percentage unsatisfactory
		Methylene Blue Test	Phosphatase Test	Turbidity Test	Colony Count Test	
Pasteurised	410	2	Nil	—	—	0.5
Sterilised	88	—	—	Nil	—	—
Ultra-heat treated	6	—	—	—	Nil	—
Untreated	145	7	—	—	—	4.8
TOTAL	649	9	—	—	—	1.4

As a matter of routine all samples of untreated (farm-bottled) milk were examined for the presence of antibiotics, but in only one sample was penicillin found to be present (at a level of 0.06 international units per ml).

CREAM

There are no legally prescribed bacteriological tests for fresh cream such as exist for milk, but there is a recommended procedure as a result of which samples are placed in one of three Grades, satisfactory, intermediate or unsatisfactory. Of the 137 samples examined 81 proved satisfactory, 30 were intermediate and 26 unsatisfactory.

ICE-CREAM

120 samples were examined by the Methylene Blue Test with the results shown in the Table below:-

Grade	Time taken to reduce Methylene Blue at 37°C	Number	Percentage	Quality
1	4½ hours or more .....	46	38.3	Good
2	2½-4 hours .....	26	21.7	Satisfactory
3	½-2 hours .....	28	23.3	Unsatisfactory
4	Nil .....	20	16.7	Very Unsatisfactory
		120	100.0	

The proportion of unsatisfactory samples as indicated by the Methylene Blue Test was 40.0 per cent. compared with 37.5 per cent. in 1968 and 23.8 per cent. in 1967. The high failure rate is partly accounted for by the fact that sampling is concentrated on vendors having unsatisfactory records.

Samples of ice-cream are also examined for the presence of B.Coli Type 1. Of 21 samples in which this organism was found to be present 9 passed the Methylene Blue Test, thus showing the inadequacy of the latter test as the sole indication of the bacteriological quality of ice-cream.

Radioactivity

The routine monitoring of air, rainwater and tap-water was continued for the eleventh successive year. There have been no large-scale atmospheric tests of nuclear weapons since 1962, and levels of artificial radioactivity have now fallen to such low levels that little further improvement can be expected.

AIR

The total Beta activity of the smoke deposit obtained in the routine daily measurement of atmospheric pollution was determined each week-end throughout the year. As will be seen from a study of the Table below there has been no significant change in the level of radioactivity in the atmosphere over the past 4 years. It is however considered useful to continue measurements since they take little time and it is in the air that any abnormal increase in radioactivity will first be detected.

Total Beta Activity		
Year	AIR Picocuries per metre <sup>3</sup>	RAINWATER Picocuries per metre <sup>2</sup>
1963	3.1	934
1964	1.1	244
1965	0.16	47
1966	0.08	34
1967	0.07	31
1968	0.06	34
1969	0.06	33

RAINWATER

Measurements of radioactivity were continued using the special collecting gauge set up on the roof of Market Buildings. The results (also shown in the Table) confirm the great improvement in the last 5 years.

TAPWATER

Monthly determinations are made of the total artificial activity. The average level of activity during 1969 was 3.7 picocuries per litre, compared with 4.0 picocuries per litre in 1968 and 19.1 picocuries per litre in the peak of the year of 1963.

The specific isotope Strontium-90 which is determined quarterly, showed no significant change from last year (1.6 picocuries per litre as against 1.5 picocuries per litre in 1968).

Atmospheric Pollution

The daily determinations of Smoke and Sulphur Dioxide in the atmosphere continued at the same 9 sites as last year, the results being summarised in the Table below:-

STATION	SMOKE		SULPHUR DIOXIDE	
	Micrograms per cubic metre		Micrograms per cubic metre	
	Daily Average		Daily Average	
	1969	1968	1969	1968
Blenheim	85	91	205	247
Hyde Terrace	82	65	224	186
Market Buildings	95	99	226	228
Park Square	53	64	241	234
Y.W.C.A.	77	76	217	227
Kirkstall Road	94	66	218	189
Potternewton Lane	87	90	166	175
Stanley Road	135	142	193	220
Temple Newsam	53	60	241	181
Yearly Average	84	84	215	210

For the first time for many years there was no improvement in the quality of the air we breathe. However, the improvement of recent years was maintained and the above figures may be compared with 1962 when the average for the same sites was 256 micrograms of smoke and 307 micrograms of sulphur dioxide per cubic metre of air.

The measurement of pollution using standard deposit gauges was continued at the same 8 sites as in previous years. The temporary gauge at Sayner Lane (a site where there have been complaints of particularly bad pollution) was also continued. The measurement shows the solid matter (grit and smoke particles) which settles or is washed out by rain from the atmosphere. The results are shown in the Table below:-



STATION	DEPOSIT GAUGES	
	Average monthly deposits in tons per sq. mile	
	1969	1968
Armley Park	20.6	21.5
Burley Park	20.9	24.8
Headingley	16.0	13.0
Hunslet	26.4	17.9
Market Buildings	22.9	22.7
Roundhay	10.3	10.8
St. James's Hospital	14.1	12.4
Temple Newsam	14.1	14.6
Sayner Lane (Temporary)	221.1	153.4
Average of all permant sites	18.1	17.2

### Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs

25 fertilisers but no feeding stuffs were submitted. 2 samples of *Rose Manure* were slightly deficient in soluble phosphoric acid due to its reversion to the insoluble form. *Raw Bone Meal* showed a phosphoric acid content slightly in excess of the permitted limit of variation.

### Miscellaneous Samples submitted by the Public Health Department

Of 16 samples of drinking water 5 (not mains supply) contained undesirably high lead contents, varying between 1.9 and 5.2 parts per million compared with the internationally recommended limit of 0.05 p.p.m. 28 samples of water from flooded cellars etc., were analysed in order to determine the likely source.

Of 27 swimming-bath waters 11 showed variations outside the recommended range for pH and free chlorine content. With two slight exceptions samples from the public baths proved satisfactory, but 9 samples from school swimming baths showed marked deviations from the recommended treatment. In 2 cases it was necessary to make urgent representations that the baths should not be used until the free chlorine content (20 parts per million) had been reduced to something approaching the recommended range of 0.2 to 1.0 p.p.m. In another bath the pH and alkalinity were so high (9.65 and 3,300 p.p.m. respectively) it was recommended that the best remedy was to empty and refill the bath. The facts were reported to the Education Department who have taken action to obtain better supervision of the treatment of school baths.

### Samples submitted by other Corporation Departments

#### CENTRAL PURCHASING DEPARTMENT

2 scouring powders, 2 soap powders, 3 floor polishes and a liquid detergent were evaluated.

#### CITY ARCHITECT

5 samples of water and the deposit from a calorifier were analysed in connection with a corrosion problem at the International Swimming Pool.

A sample of mortar was analysed and proved to consist of 4 parts sand to one part cement.

#### CITY ENGINEER

Two lengths of partially blocked 9 inch drain-pipes were submitted in order to determine whether the blockage could be removed by chemical means. The blockage proved to be due to an extensive system of root growth, some of the roots being  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch in diameter. It would not have been possible to destroy and disperse the roots by any practical chemical treatment.

#### EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

6 samples of sausages taken from deliveries made to the School Meals Service were analysed. All complied with the contract specification of not less than 50 per cent. meat for Beef and 65 per cent. meat for Pork Sausages.

#### FIRE BRIGADE

A cartridge was examined and the relative weights of powder and case were determined.



POLICE

A liquid submitted for analysis was identified as petroleum spirit.

A yellow powder being thrown about by children who had broken into a disused Tannery proved to be arsenic sulphide.

WATERWORKS DEPARTMENT

The customary independent analysis of the City water was carried out each month, all samples proving satisfactory.

FORENSIC ANALYSIS

For the Leeds City Coroner 502 specimens were analysed in relation to 150 deaths, and for 5 other Yorkshire Coroners 221 specimens relating to 53 deaths. This was the first year in which the total number of deaths investigated exceeded 200.

The cause of death was established in 64 cases. Fatal overdoses of drugs were found in 61 cases the drugs concerned being Amitriptyline (2 cases), Amytal (15), Aspirin (6), Chloral Hydrate, Imipramine, Methaqualone (3), Nembutal (5), Phenformin, Phenobarbitone (2), Seconal (3), Soneryl (2), Tuinal (17), mixed Amitriptyline & Aspirin, mixed Amitriptyline & Nembutal, mixed Pethidone, Soneryl & Tuinal. Two deaths were due to the deliberate inhalation of Butane Gas and Trichlorethylene respectively, and one to the taking of Cyanide.

In 35 cases no drugs at all, or only therapeutic doses, were present thus eliminating poisoning as the cause of death.

104 cases involved the determinations of blood-alcohol following fatal road accidents. In many of these it was apparent that drink was the major cause of the accident. In the worst case an alcohol level of 410 mgs per cent. was present in blood taken from a dead driver, corresponding to a consumption at the lowest possible estimate of 14 pints of beer or 21 fluid ounces of spirits.

Several toxicological analyses outside the scope of the hospital laboratories were made at the request of the Leeds General Infirmary and the Wharfedale Hospital Management Committee.

Specimens of blood (or urine) for alcohol determination following positive breathalyser tests received from 213 drivers, the breakdown of results being shown below:-

	1969	1968
Number of specimens	213	210
Number below 80 mgs per cent.	67	55
Number above 200 mgs per cent.	34	27
Number above 300 mgs per cent	2	2
Lowest level in any sample	Nil	15 mgs per cent.
Highest level in any sample	334	390 mgs per cent.

In this, the second year of the Breathalyser Test, it was clear that drivers had been given much clearer advice by the Police as to the procedure to be followed if they required an independent analysis. Consequently far fewer samples were declined because of the age of the sample or a defective seal.

Samples Submitted from other Sources

WAKEFIELD CITY COUNCIL

258 samples of food and drugs, 9 fertilisers, 2 feeding stuffs, 14 samples of water and 13 samples of air were analysed.

Other Local Authorities submitted a total of 26 samples comprising pigeon food for pesticide content (Bradford), 2 drinking waters (Nidderdale), 7 foods, 8 atmospheric deposits and 2 flood waters (Rothwell), and 6 effluents (Otley).

PRIVATE SAMPLES

Where it appears to be in the public interest, samples are analysed for local firms and private individuals, a fee being charged where appropriate. Blood samples for alcohol content formed the largest single group - these have been referred to in detail in the Forensic Section of the Report. 63 miscellaneous foodstuffs were analysed of which the most unusual was an uncooked whole turkey received immediately after the Christmas holiday. It was sold as 'fresh' but the complainant believed it to be a frozen bird which had been thawed out before sale. The complaint was not confirmed. The brown discolouration thought by the complainant to be a freeze-burn was due to drying-out and a slimy area on the other side of the bird was caused by hanging in contact with another bird. Undoubtedly the turkey had been handled badly and not cleaned as thoroughly as it should have been but an examination of the tissues provided

clear evidence that it had not been frozen. Specialist advice available from the Lecturer in Meat Technology at Leeds University Department of Food Science proved invaluable in this investigation.

A complaint was received from the canteen of a large industrial concern that hot tea served in disposable beakers contained "white plastic particles". Examination of the beakers showed them to be made from expanded polystyrene, loose particles of which floated in the tea. Although the particles would be inert and non-toxic, their presence was obviously undesirable and the manufacturers undertook to remedy the fault.

A householder submitted nuts from a flowering almond tree. Botanically there appears to be no means of distinguishing the sweet from the bitter almond tree, but the kernels of the latter contain cyanide and hence are poisonous. The owner was particularly concerned to know whether the almonds were of the sweet or bitter variety, since they were being picked and eaten by children. Fortunately, analysis proved them to be of the sweet variety.

In recent years an increasing number of requests has been received for advice on the disposal of dangerous chemicals. If the amount is not too large the general practice is to ask the enquirer to deliver the chemical to this laboratory for disposal. 17 bottles of chemicals were dealt with in this way during the year.

#### Legal Proceedings 1969

Article	Adulteration or Deficiency	Result of Hearing
Buttered Teacake	Spread with 100 per cent. margarine	Conditional Discharge
Fish & Chips	Contained the body of a mouse	Fined £5
Fruit & Nut Fudge Bar	Contained the head of a mouse	Fined £25
Milk	Four consignments containing an average of 11.1, 2.6, 15.2 and 0.4 per cent. of added water.	Fined £4
Lemonade	Two bottles each containing pieces of broken glass.	Fined £10 and £14.2s.0d. costs
Pork Sausage	13.8 per cent. deficient in meat content	Fined £5 and £14.4s.0d. costs
Canned Chopped Pork	Meat stained black due to the presence of iron sulphide. The cans had been re-labelled and were old stock.	Fined £10 and £9.16s.0d. costs
Milk	Two consignments containing 4.0 and 3.4 per cent. of added water.	Fined £40 and £31.14s.0d. costs
Peanuts & Raisins	Contained mouse droppings	Fined £20
Skinless Sausage	Contained a piece of rubber	Fined £10
Sausage	Contained a piece of metal	Fined £10
Beefburgers	16.0 per cent deficient in meat content.	Fined £20 and £4.14s.0d. costs
Pork Sausage	Contained excess rind	Fined £1 and £4.14s.0d. costs
Chicken Fritters	28.6 per cent. deficient in meat content.	Fined £2 and £4.14s.0d. costs







